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Maclean's

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Cover: Benf Mary's BA graduates Anne Ramsey (left), Tony Chien and David Tyne on their convocation day, Oct. 26, 1994

First-year Queen's students Yasmin Khan and Aaron Ennals

SPECIAL REPORT UNIVERSITIES 94

In its fourth annual ranking of Canadian universities, *Maclean's* offers a definitive guide to what is being offered to undergraduates across the country. And for the first time, students are free to scrutinize all the facts and figures behind the rankings: which schools have the smallest classes, the best libraries, the highest commitment to student services? *Maclean's* also offers current students for the inside scoop on university life: what's hot and what's not? From the issues of free speech to rising tuition, *Maclean's* presents a comprehensive look at every aspect of campus life in Canada.

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A nationwide survey of what makes universities tick—and what ticks students off

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UConn breaks with its own Cape Breton personality

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Thunderbird slashes of town and gown



COVER: BENF MARY'S BA GRADUATES ANNE RAMSEY (LEFT), TONY CHIEN AND DAVID TYNE ON THEIR CONVOCATION DAY, OCT. 26, 1994

LETTERS

Republic of Canada

Can Charles still be king? (Cover, Oct. 30). Who cares? Surely, the time has come for Canadians to come to our senses about our misbegotten and expensive loyalty to tradition. There is no time like the present constitutional moment to dump the monarchy.

Gail Heller,
Calgary

Prince Philip says republicitarians would be a "perfectly reasonable alternative" if that was what the British people wanted. Australia and Jamaica are already laying the foundation for their future as republics, a case that Canada did so well.

Kriste McDougall
Windsor

To us, the British people treat their Royal Family with cruelty and hypocrisy. To treat anyone the way they are treated is a disservice.

High Thomas,
Toronto

Emperor's clothes?

People involved in producing or selling pornography appear consistently by wrapping themselves in the cloak of civil liberties ("The battle over censorship," Cover, Oct. 24). However, if one reasons the clock, the



Prince Philip: misguided loyalty

ent nation is revealed: profits. Canada needs a charter of responsibilities as well as a charter of rights.

Gerrit P. Richardson,
Caledon, Ontario

Is it possible that Madsoni could be exercising censorship by printing photographs of Pierre Berton, Jean Calvé and Nina Ricci besides their named authors' views against censorship while not giving us a look at those who had opposing views?

Bill Baskerville,
Calgary

The debate over censorship is a hasty. Pornography is an intricate concern rather than a public one—so why connect it with public morality? Leave it to private courts. OK

course, child pornography or other depictions of cruelty are exceptions and deserve banning.

L.S. Cattaneo,
Toronto

Indefensible

There are two aspects of your article on Sir Eric Foner in Gary Adams's visit to Canada ("The chains of silence," Canada, Oct. 30) that are misleading. First, comparisons between Catholics in Northern Ireland and blacks in South Africa are quite irrelevant, unlike South African blacks. Catholics (and republicans) in Northern Ireland have always had despicable enemies apart from Second, for the perpetrators of terrorist bombings to be described as "political prisoners" is a serious misuse of the term.

Gregor Robertson,
Guelph, Ontario

Deadly music

Regarding your recent article on the deaths of three youths connected with rock star Kurt Cobain's despicable legacy of murder ("The last trip," Canada, Oct. 30), my family has been attempting to warn Canadian schools about the dangers of youth outside since my 10-year-old son's Cobain-related suicide on our home on July 3, 1994. Our campaign focus is to educate and eventually legislate against lyrics that promote suicide. Pressure of expression should be firmly attached to a responsibility that would protect our youth from this uncontrolled, irresponsible, totally censored form.

Robert L.E. Steele,
Edmonton

DEAD: Lady Beauverel, 84, wife of two New Brunswick parliamentarians, in Surrey, England, where she lived when in residence in St. Andrews, N.B. Born Maria Christoforides, the first married Sir James Dunn, who died in 1956, and then in 1992 met another lady named Lord Beauverel. She former Mary Bedford, who died in the following year at 85.

LOST: By outspoken psychiatrist Jeffrey Masson, 53, his better 19-year, \$95-million label suit against The New Yorker writer Anne Madelon, in San Francisco. While the madman jury found that two of the best-disputed quotations were false, the jury said they were not within what the "reckless disregard" required for public figures to establish a libel. Among the disputed quotations the jury found that could be true was Masson's self-description as an "unqualified idiot" which he claimed has ruined his academic career.

LETTERS

Seeking the Light

With compassion and tenacity, I read your searching and wise magazine North American search for "The new spirituality" (Oct. 30). You have rendered a major service with your unflinching reporting. But one can only be saddened that these people have not found what they were seeking for in established Western religions—it has been there for nigh on 2,000 years.

F.M. Kim Koss,
Lakeland, Ont.

It is ironic that your story "The new spirituality" appeared the week the Solar Temple tragedy happened with the loss of at least 53 lives in Switzerland and Quebec. New Age sounds like Old Age to me. And having strong means to bring the world's religions together. Haven't they done enough harm to humanity dispersed throughout the world—the Inquisition, the Crusades, the Jettisonment?

Philip Melvin,
Melville

Anti-Americanism

Is an end reader for your magazine, as it is the best source for Canadian news available in the United States. As an American citizen, however, I am disgusted by your recurring put downs of America and Americans. Here is just one example, in a letter to the editor about Quebecers: "I realized how many things we had in common—politics, hockey, an aversion of



opens, and it on page 258—where, you say, he 'finally acts on his feelings'—the reader might have noticed that the evolution of the boy's awakening in a homo sexual was the point, not creating an element of surprise as you oddly suggest. Equally strange is your expectation that the child in the story would be a mouthpiece for the explanation of complex political issues. Further, the fact that you relate so called political correctness to Solovnikov's literary success is without foundation, not to mention shameful in its inappropriateness. You are entitled to your opinions. We are the considerable number of others who recognize and believe in the literary merits of Fanny.

Ellen Strigman,
Editorial Director, Fiction,
McClintock & Stewart,
Toronto

Yoga teacher Mary Alice Casanova

American? ("Separation coverage," Sept. 28). Would you ever publish such a letter if it substantiated blacks, Jews, Jews or Gentiles for American?

David W. Jones,
North Centre, Ohio

Different opinions

In your wide review of Shyam Selvadurai's latest *Fanny Rags* ("Civil war within," Books, Oct. 24), you are *blatantly* about your attitude towards certain issues that is revealed about the book at hand. You did not provide any description of the sex stories in the novel, and if you had noted that the main character is seven years old when the book

Leaving home

In 1856, my grandfather father left Ireland to seek a better life in the Ottawa Valley. In 1883, his son left the family farm in Cumberland to head west for better opportunities. After travelling to Saskatchewan, the Yukon, Alaska and Siberia, working as he went, he settled 18 years later in Duluth, Minn. His son left Duluth in 1934 to get a better education. After war service and then working in Alaska, he settled in Alexandria, Va. I am his daughter and left Alexandria to attend university and did not hesitate to move to Canada when the opportunity arose. My family history is not unusual. In your article "The Star Down East" (Canada, Oct. 17), some New Scotians scoff at this "old fashioned" view of what's outside the factory without leaving

PASSAGES

WOMEN: By writer M. G. Vassanelli, 44, the first e-mail \$25,000 Giller Prize—Canada's highest for fiction—for *The Last of Secret*, in Toronto. Chosen by a jury including writers Mordecai Richler and Alice Munro and University of Ottawa English Prof. David Soltes, the novel deals with the death of Tropicana, dead and African cultures in 20th-century Toronto, where Vassanelli lived before moving to Toronto in 1976. A former medical physicist who has written two other novels, Vassanelli, last month, won the \$50,000 Hawthornden Festival prize for a Canadian writer in mid-career. The Giller Prize, named after former newspaper books editor Doris Giller who died of cancer last

year, was established by her Toronto real estate developer husband Jack Richler. **APPOINTMENT:** Montreal archbishop Jean-Claude Turgeon, 58, as Canada's fourth cardinal, by Pope John Paul II, in the Vatican. Described by friends as a man of simple tastes, Turgeon was born in central Montreal and regularly serves meals at a local shelter for the homeless. His appointment was one of 30 new cardinals from 24 countries announced by the pontiff.

AWARDS: To Ottawa-native Nancy Warden, 63, of Columbia University in New York City and American James Gaskin, 61, of Harvard Medical School in Cambridge, Mass., the J. Allyn Taylor 1994 International Prize in Medicine, for their research work that led to the 1983 discovery of the gene for cystic fibrosis. The prize, named for John P. Roberts Research Institute in London, Ont. Each will receive \$10,000.



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LETTERS

house." There has never been a guarantee that there will always be work available at home, and sometimes we need to find employment by leaving home.

Jennifer Mangan, Brantford, Ontario

Canadian content

Your otherwise excellent article on the Canadian book industry ("Publish and perish," Special Report, Oct. 17) omits some information you almost exclude bookellers from the article, and, by implication, from the book industry—book retailing in Canada accounts for roughly \$1 billion in sales. You also quote Anna Porter of New Porter Books as blaming the problems of the publishing business on authors, printers and bookellers. Bookellers do return books to publishers but we do not do so expectantly—we return books that do not sell. Have these books found their way into print can be the subject of another article.

Richard King, President, Canadian Bookellers Association, Toronto

I wish to commend you for your Special Report on Canadian literature and Alice Munro. I was also pleased to see that your theatre and film reviews focused on Canadian productions. Canada has an incredible wealth of talent in literature, film, dance and other performing arts. As a university student, I am often this envious at the lack of Canadian content in the classroom. It is time to recognize



Munro: a wealth of Canadian talent

encourage and preserve Canadian culture and tradition. Thank you for your attempt to do so.

Melanie J. Mellet, Winnipeg

Which way?

It is a sad day for Canada when Dr. Galt-Longstaffe departs from the weight of reality by more than his customary sample. People waiting to take in the spectacle of

the Atlantic River salmon run would be greatly surprised if they took Dr. Galt's travel directions ("Telling a great Canadian fish tale," Alan Fotheringham, Sept. 19). They would find themselves 300 miles up the Fraser River and in the Chukotka plateau, not met at the Atlantic River about 270 miles up the Fraser and Thompson rivers in the Thompson/Thompson area. Perhaps we now know what happened to millions of those missing salmon—they must be missing readers!

Francis Bennett, Kamloops, B.C.

Drinking rights

I have been a police officer for 20 years and on June 15, 1995, a drunk driver crashed my car into a tree and put me in the hospital with serious damage to my heart. I will never be able to go back to work. I have seen the results of many tragic accidents involving drunk drivers and have had to tell loved ones that their relatives have been killed by a drunk driver. It is bad enough that people get into their vehicles drunk, without regard for human life, and then drive away and kill someone. Now, the Supreme Court of Canada is asking us to tell drunk drivers have the right to refuse an immediate breathalyzer ("Right to refuse," Canada Notes, Oct. 18). Shame on the court for letting the drunken rule the roads.

John Kennedy, Wrentham, Ont.

You cannot imagine my horror after reading that the Supreme Court of Canada had that extreme decision. It can be a defence against a new charge. The court should have that reading over gives a case the right



AND BACK.

Model in D.C. On November 16, Canadian Report Action began across from Toronto to Dallas with their new-day Action every business day. Fly before December 15th and earn double points with Canadian Plus or Advantage mileage program. For more details about service or contact all company products, contact your local agent or call us directly.

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\$49-\$58	\$4.50	4.18%
\$59-\$68	\$5.49	4.18%
\$69-\$78	\$6.48	4.18%
\$79-\$88	\$7.47	4.18%
\$89-\$98	\$8.46	4.18%
\$99-\$108	\$9.45	4.18%

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ONE FLORIDA MANY FACES.

LETTERS

man's irresponsibility? Whatever happened to the promise of improved legislation to protect women from violence? Likewise, sadly do not feel very safe.

Marilyn Knight,
Calgary

'Back to work'?

Please, can something—anything—be done to get Barbara Amiel out of the house and back to work? When she stays home and reads trashy magazines, she writes stuff fit for lack of the word for trashy magazines ("What makes some men good lovers?" Column, Oct. 3).

Tim Power,
Glennview, N.S.

Sorry to you, Barbara, for failing to consult the Canadian male on such an all-important subject as "What makes some men good lovers?" said in a Canadian magazine, too. Real men in Canada and elsewhere don't have to ask how was it? They know.

Herb Hulse,
Ganges, B.C.

Calling all citizens

Disappointing is the only way to describe Peter C. Newman's treatment of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce chairman Al Flood's recent speech on the dangers of Canada's debt and deficit ("Greenback II plans its revenge on the nerds," The Nation's Business, Oct. 30). Rather than being "hyped" as described by Newman, Flood's speech pointed to the tremendous growth in Canada's national debt and the burden it places on individual citizens. Far from the government bashing suggested by Newman, Flood and the responsibility for the national debt and its reduction lies with all Canadians—and that together we should fight it before Canada's standing in the international financial marketplace erodes. Newman's decision to publish the concerns of key Canadians about the dangers and potential effect of Canada's huge debt and deficit should be applauded. His disregard for the true content of Flood's speech should not.

John D. Ferguson,
Senior vice-president,
CIBC Corporate Communications,
Toronto

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The McCools



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UNIVERSITIES

BY ANN DOWSETT JOHNSTON

He had a purpose in mind as with a neck, he surely meant us to stick it out.
—Arthur Koestler, *Encounter*

It is the theory of relativity. To the big thinkers—the ones focused on post-secondary education—the university is the “small institution of the post-industrial society,” “the creator of human capital” for the global race. But for the 17-year-old sitting in Red Deer, Alta., or Sudburt, N.S., casting forward to an uncertain future, university is a question mark.

And for those students, the question marks just got a lot bigger. This fall, Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy unveiled his proposal to deconstruct the university funding system as we know it. He gives Ottawa would cut billions of dollars in direct support to postsecondary education—effectively forcing universities to introduce massive hikes in tuition. Ahead, the death of the notion, perhaps quaint, that an affordable university education is every Canadian's birthright. The architects of higher education have been working on a new blueprint, and many see the Americanization of the Canadian system in the drawings. “We’re becoming penny-wise and pound foolish,” says University of Toronto student Roy Westcott. “There’s a general small-mindedness

deny that change is needed—but the pace of change worries me,” she says. “There is a very dramatic shift in focus onto the student.” With that shift would come the need to companion-ship. “When a student puts down however many thousands in tuition, they need to know that they’re going to get something that will be an asset in later life,” says Halliwell. “Public competence of universities becomes increasingly important.”

For the fourth straight year, *Maclean's* has set about the task of collecting data for its annual ranking of Canadian universities. But the main rankings tell only half the story. For the first time, the magazine presents a full array of supplementary charts—a comprehensive display of all the numbers behind the rankings. In tough times, even the best schools are being forced to ask Peter to pay Paul. Cut the library acquisitions or the scholarship fund? Let class sizes balloon, or drop student services?

In the end, while Waterloo and Victoria tied for first place in the Comprehensive category (heavily outperforming last year's winner, Simon Fraser), the two universities clearly have unique priorities. Each placed first in different supplementary charts. In all, 26 of the 36 participating schools ranked first on at least one performance measure. Here is the guide to small classes, bright students, good access to tenured faculty.

Programming while just Goldberg goes on-line—the old-fashioned way—as follow

members of the University of Waterloo's Computer Science Club look on

MEASURING

Every student deserves the right to make informed choices

EXCELLENCE

“God damned kids, we aren't going to give them anything for free.” Meanwhile, Janet Halliwell, chair of the Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education—who herself has been busy “nationalizing” that province's university system, is highly suspicious of Axworthy's proposal. “There would

When it comes to education, every student deserves the right to make an intelligent and informed choice. With that guiding principle, *Maclean's* has once again stuck out its neck. As Derek Bok, former president of Harvard once said: “If you think education is expensive—by geonics.”

UNIVERSITIES THE WINNERS

It is a city within a city, an academic metropolis surrounded by the historic townships and vast neighborhoods of Canada's premier metropolis. With 52,000 students (57,000 of them full-time) and 1,000 faculty members and staff, the University of Toronto is itself the country's largest postsecondary institution. And, like an urban center, it has its byways and vibrant places, its mainstream groups and subcultures. While the city beyond the university shouts to all who will listen that it is a "world-class," the U of T has long been a quiet secure in its international stature. "The faculty," says president Robert Prichard, "ranks with the great faculties of the English-speaking world."

That strength helped the 167-year-old institution win Maclean's top spot in the Medical/Doctoral category. But other factors also make the U of T a mecca for students. First, there is the variety of programs and resources: 125 academic departments, 60 faculties, 300 undergraduate and 60 doctoral programs on three campuses. And then there is the cosmopolitan student body—about half of the undergraduates are members of visible minorities—and the multiracial nature of the city beyond the lecture halls. "The diversity of the students is extremely important to me," says Rebecca Marney, a 21-year-old from Kingston, Ont., who is specializing in the history of Russia and Eastern Europe. The Russian students in some of her courses, she notes, add a great deal to classroom discussions. And when she wants to practice her Russian off-campus, Marney simply heads north several blocks, to the city's main Russian-speaking neighborhood.

Medical/Doctoral: University of Toronto

In addition to the school's diversity, Toronto native Martin Chang, also 21, appreciates the high caliber of his classmates. Says Chang, who earned his bachelor of science degree in chemistry, biology and physics in June, and is now starting a master's program in physiology: "I've found that a lot of the time you can't learn a lot more from the students than just plain going to classes." One drawback of the U of T, he notes, is that "you can get lost in the crowd." He found his place at Trinity College, one of nine colleges that undergraduate

arts and science students can opt upon enrolling. "The University of Toronto," says Prichard, "offers the best of both worlds—membership in a college with all the intimacy and support of a college experience, in the context of membership in a great research university."

PATRICIA HARMON



Chang (left), Marney (center), and Chang (right) at the University of Toronto.

They came from opposite ends of the country. But Judy Ball of Corner Brook, Nfld., and Julie Wile of Calgary wanted the same thing in a university: a close-knit, academically strong school where the overall development of the student is as important as the classroom education. They found it at Mount Allison, in picturesque Sackville, N.B.—the top Premier Undergraduate university in the Maclean's rankings for the third consecutive

year. But president Neil Newbold says the school is now in a position to ensure that its record for excellence continues this year. It has even added seven new tenured-track faculty members, a new assistant dean of arts, and, says Newbold, "we intend to remain small and manageable." That does not mean growing the campus. Sixty residence rooms, classrooms and office space is added to the university's central library and to the global library. In that sense, the information age has helped to make a big school even finer.

Primarily Undergraduate: Mount Allison University

year. Wile, 25, a third-year chemistry and engineering student, who is president of the university debating team and the co-ordinator of a student counselling and support group, says the school's small size (5,210 students) and excellent student-professor ratio (10:1) ensure that no one is just a number at Mount Allison. "Students are expected to get involved," adds Ball, 21, a varsity swimmer and fourth-year student in political science and history, who studies a campus tutoring program for faculty's public-school students last year. "Coming here has helped me develop as a person."

But it's not here. Mount Allison, which takes

special pride in its school of fine arts, has 41 Rhodes Scholars to its credit, the highest on a per capita basis at any university in the Commonwealth. And its students rank first among the 15 schools in its category for winning national awards. The past three years have been painful for Mount Allison. It endured a bitter faculty strike in 1992 after it began to cut away at a \$23-million budget deficit, as well as a strike by ununionized support staff earlier this



Wile (left), Ball (center), and Wile (right) at Mount Allison University.



Goldberg: excellence in the 'hard' subjects

University of Waterloo Comprehensive: University of Victoria

The university that shares top ranking among Comprehensive schools reflects certain qualities of Canada itself. Like the country, the University of Victoria is still young, although with deep roots in its older power. Its grounds, a five-mile campus set amid leafy middle-class suburbs, are polite, pretty and well-tended. Its students balance hard-core pragmatism with excellent social skills. In addition, the sale of copyrights in licensed on-campus in short, for most of those who attend the country's westmost university, it plenty feels comfortably like home. Entering her third year, Jennifer Wilkie, a 21-year-old linguistics major who works the co-op-kind labors of her small home town at Queen's, B.C., says, "I feel like the University of Victoria is my community now."

Founded more than 90 years ago as an affiliate college of Montreal's McGill University, Victoria acquired degree-granting status in 1962. Since then, it has added a host of programs in nursing, public administration, law and engineering to its original programs in arts and sciences and education. President David Strong, a biologist, describes the university he leads as sharing Goldilocks' strange searching, he says, for a happy medium of growth that is "not too hot and not too cold." The venerable also appeals to students like Wilkie, "I want to get together with the chair of my department because I have a problem," she says, "I can"

"The word again!" exclaims Ian Goldberg when asked about an adjective often applied to the University of Waterloo: geeky. True, Goldberg, a fourth-year major in computer science and pure mathematics, "ignores Waterloo's reputation for excellence in the 'hard' subjects. And this, the notes of Thornhill, Ont., was one of three Waterloo undergraduates who took first place last March in an international computer programming competition in Phoenix, Ariz. (It also merits the "geeky" handle, then Goldberg, 21, can accept it—on one condition. "There's this subculture of the hacker community," he explains, "that call themselves geeks, with the connotation that a geek is someone who enjoys what he does and works for fun. It's a connotation I'm willing to live with."

That attitude—enthusiasm in work and in study—defines the mind-set at the university that tied for top ranking in the Comprehensive category. It can be seen throughout the sprawling Wilkes campus on the outskirts of the southwestern Ontario city of Waterloo: students peering curiously into computer monitors, or talking about schemes in the courtyard outside. "When you get students of that quality," says the university's 55-year-old president, James Downey, "then all of your programs go better." In fact, in this year's survey of Comprehensive universities, Waterloo students garnered more national academic awards than any other student body.

Co-operative education—the marriage of academics and regular work—has been a staple of Waterloo since the 1930s, remains central to its philosophy of putting ideas to work. But Waterloo is hardly resting on its laurels. Downey points to environmental studies—another field that Waterloo established with Canada's first faculty devoted to such studies 25 years ago. This October, the university secured a \$25-million provincial grant for a new environmental science and engineering facility, which will foster cooperative research in the best disciplines.

And there is much more to Waterloo than co-ops and hard courses. Its faculty of arts is the largest of campus—no pocket professors there. As well, the many clubs, pubs and events make for a thriving social scene. Says 10-year-old computer engineering student Ian-Ping Yee, one of Goldberg's teammates in the programming competition: "There are way too many interesting things around here to get involved in all of them—way, way too many."

JOE CHIMLEY in Waterloo



Macdonald's openness to co-operation

part-time students (and as 11-acre nature preserve named Mystic Vale), the campus, says third-year engineering student Wendy Macdonald, 21, "is kind of true-huge." Macdonald adds that U Vic's youthful 11-year-old engineering program "apparently has had negative stereotypes about women that she believes persist at other universities. In a different sort of departure, U Vic also offers the country's only joint degree in engineering and fine arts. One innovative early spin-off is "virtual gallery" of native Indian art that has been scanned into computers and made available worldwide on the Internet. Like the country's best, U Vic remains a work in progress, but one that already does a great many things quietly right.

CHES WOOD in Victoria

Ranking

Medical/Dctoral

OVERALL RANKING	STUDENT BODY						CLASSES			FACULTY			FINANCES			LIBRARY			REPUTATION		
	Average Entering Grade	Proportion With 75% Or Higher	Proportion Who Graduate	Out Of Province (1st Year)	International (Graduate)	Student Awards	Class Size 1st and 2nd Year Level	Class Size 3rd and 4th Year Level	Class Teaching Faculty	Awards Per Full-time Faculty	Research Grants	Medical Science Grants	Operating Budget	Scholarships & Bursaries (Percentage Of Budget)	Student Services (Percentage Of Budget)	Total Holdings	Holdings Per Student	Acquisitions	Excesses	Alumni Support	Researched Survey
1. Toronto	2*	1	1	1	1	1	3*	8	12	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	1	2	1	1*	7
2. Queen's	1	3	6	3	6	1*	3*	2	10	2	6	3	11	3	6	6	3	5	6	4	4
3. McGill	2*	3	3	1	2	1*	1	7	8	2	9	2	1	7	11	7	6	10	11	7*	2
4. UBC	2*	4	3	6	4	8	7*	11	4	4	4	3	3	6	10	3	4	5	6	9	1
5. McMaster	9	6	8	10	8	8	11	2*	11	2*	2	6	6	11	8	10	8	4	8	8	3
6. Alberta	10	10	8	7	3	8	2	9	10	4	7	6	2	4	7	6	1	7	7	10	5
7. Dalhousie	7*	6	7	2	10	6	9	1	10	9*	9	11	9	2	6	11	10	1	9	9	10
*8. Saskatchewan	5	8	10	11	1	10	6	8	11	11	11	8	10	3	9	6	4	5	8	6	8
8. Western	9	1	6	9	11	8	10	2	17	1	8	10	7	9	1	3	6	6	2	7	8
10. Calgary	11	3	11	4	5	11	5	3	18	8*	10	6	8	10	4	6	3	6	6	5	9
11. Ottawa	7*	11	4	3	8	7	7*	10	13	8	8	7	8	5	2	8	11	11	10	11	11

Four universities did not participate (page 31)

* INDICATES A TIE

FOR A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODOLOGY SEE PAGE 28

REPUTATIONAL WINNERS

HIGHEST QUALITY

1. Queen's
2. McGill
3. UBC
4. Toronto
5. Alberta

MOST INNOCIVE

1. McMaster
2. McGill
3. UBC
4. Calgary
5. Alberta

LEADERS OF TOMORROW

1. UBC
2. McGill
3. McMaster
4. Alberta
5. Queen's

BEST OVERALL

1. UBC
2. McGill
3. McMaster
4. Queen's
5. Alberta

Based on the results of a survey of 1,940 public leaders, CEOs of major corporate, academic, administrative and high school guidance counselors across the country

Ranking

Comprehensive

OVERALL RANKING	STUDENT BODY						CLASSES			FACULTY			FINANCES			LIBRARY			REPUTATION	
	Average Entering Grade	Proportion With 75% Or Higher	Proportion Who Graduate	Out Of Province (1st Year)	International (Graduate)	Student Awards	Class Size: 1st and 2nd Year Level	Class Size: 3rd and 4th Year Level	Class Tenacity: Tenure/Faculty	Awards Per Full-time Faculty	Manuscript Grants	Medical/Science Grants	Operating Budget	Scholarships & Bursaries (Percentage Of Budget)	Student Services (Percentage Of Budget)	Holdings Per Student	Acquisitions	Expenditure	Alumni Support	Reputational Survey
1. Victoria	1	2	6	1	3	3	2	3	4	6	4	3	2	1	7	2	2	1	7	4
1. Waterloo	2	3	1	6	6	1	7	7	2	3	3	4	5	3	2	6	1	3	2	1
3. Simon Fraser	3	1	3	3	6	2	4	2	6	2	1	5	1	2	6	7	3	6	5	2
4. Guelph	4	4	2	4	5	4	5	5	1	5	5	1	4	5	3	3	4	5	1	3
5. York	5	5	4	5	7	6	5	3	3	1	2	2	5	4	4	5	5	7	6	5
6. New Brunswick	7	7	7	2	1	5	1	1	7	7	5	1	7	7	6	1	7	1*	3	6
7. Windsor	6	6	5	6*	2	7	6	4	5	4	7	6	3	5	1	4	6	4	4	7

See Universities that not participate (page 31)

* INDICATES A TIE

(FOR A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODOLOGY, SEE PAGE 25)

REPUTATIONAL WINNERS

HIGHEST QUALITY

1. Waterloo
2. Simon Fraser
3. Guelph
4. Victoria
5. New Brunswick

MOST INNOVATIVE

1. Waterloo
2. Simon Fraser
3. Guelph
4. Victoria
5. York

LEADERS OF TOMORROW

1. Waterloo
2. Simon Fraser
3. Guelph
4. York
5. Victoria

BEST OVERALL

1. Waterloo
2. Simon Fraser
3. Guelph
4. Victoria
5. York

Based on the results of a survey of 1,945 public leaders, CEOs of major corporations, academic administrators and high-school guidance counsellors across the country.

Ranking

Primarily Undergraduate

REPUTATIONAL WINNERS

OVERALL RANKING	STUDENT BODY					CLASSES			CULTY			FINANCES			LIBRARY			REPUTATION	
	Average Entering Grade	Proportion With 75% Or Higher	Proportion With Graduate	Out Of Province (Last Year)	Student Awards	Class Size 1st and 2nd Year Level	Class Size 3rd and 4th Year Level	Classes Taught By Tenured Faculty	Faculty/Student Ratio	Noncredit Credits	Medical Science Credits	Operating Budget	Scholarships & Bursaries (Percent Of Budget)	Student Services (Percent Of Budget)	Holdings Per Student	Acquisition	Excesses	Alumni Support	Reputational Survey
1. Mount Allison	2*	3*	5*	1*	3*	4	2*	12*	7	2	3	3	3	14	1*	10	10*	3	3
2. Trent	9	2	4	11	6	1	7*	6	6	5	1	9	9	6	12	15	2	2	2
3. Acadia	3*	4	15	2*	5*	11	6	9*	7*	3	3	9	2	7	9	2*	15	3	1
4. Lethbridge	9	9	1	9	7*	5*	2	6	7*	1	2	1	13	1	5	14	13*	15	2
5. Wilfrid Laurier	4	1	6	16	10*	7	14	18	7	16	11	16	7	18	11*	6	12	10	7
6. Bishop's	9	7	7	2	9*	2	1	4	14*	15	16	5	9	4	9*	13	1	1	11
7. Mount Saint Vincent	8	9*	16	8	12*	3	7*	11	11*	7	12	14	11	16	15	5	10	4	6
8. St. Francis Xavier	10	9*	3	3*	3	17	15	1	5*	9	5	11	4	10	3	7	7	7	10
9. Saint Mary's	11	11	18	16	12	16	13	14	7	8	5	16	8	6	13	15*	8	5	5
10. Brandon	13	12	9	7	4	10	9	3	15*	9	10	10	14*	5	1*	14	13*	5	17
11. Brock	12	13	14	17	5*	16	16	13	7	11	3*	17	16	13	14	3	4	19	9
12. P.E.I.	5	13	3	9	5	5	11*	17	16*	10	16	2	10	11	9*	3	15	12	16
13. St. Thomas	12	16	17	5*	15	12	11*	10	7	12	16	12	1	2	4	17*	3	17	15
14. Lakehead	17	18	10	14	7*	15	17	16	15*	13	7	13	9	9	16	4	10*	6	12
*15. Laurentian	10	10	15	16	11	9	10	9	11	16	5	4	17	18	7	11	6	13	14
15. Nipissing	15	17	N/A	18	17	14	9	6*	16*	16	17	7	14*	3	6	1	9	N/A	18
17. Cape Breton (UCCB)	16	16	16	16	13*	18*	4	18	17	14	15	18	12	12	17	9	12	11	13
18. Ryerson	14	14	11	13	16	13	18	12	11	17	15	6	15	17	15	15	18	14	4

HIGHEST QUALITY

1. Acadia
2. Mount Allison
3. Trent
4. Wilfrid Laurier
5. Saint Mary's

MOST INNOVATIVE

1. Acadia
2. Trent
3. Ryerson
4. Mount Saint Vincent
5. Mount Allison

LEADERS OF TOMORROW

1. Ryerson
2. Trent
3. Lethbridge
4. Acadia
5. Mount Saint Vincent

BEST OVERALL

1. Acadia
2. Trent
3. Mount Allison
4. Ryerson
5. Mount Saint Vincent

Based on the results of a survey of 1,000 public leaders, CEOs of major corporations, academic administrators and high-school guidance counselors across the country.

A WOMAN IN ST. JOHN'S WARPS PHOTOS
OF THE KIDS TO GRANDMA IN THE UKRAINE.

AN INUIT HIGHWAY STUDENT IN YELLOWKNIFE
WARPS ONTO THE INTERNET
AND DISCOVERS A WHOLE NEW WORLD.

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A CRASH IN FACE.

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IN CHICAGO WILL DISCOVERS THAT HE COULD GET
WARPED FOR UNDER \$300.

A MAN IN VICTORIA WARPS HIS WINDOW
INTO POWER WINDOWS.

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IS SO EASY HE DOESN'T HAVE TO ASK HIS
13-YEAR-OLD SON TO HELP INSTALL IT.

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The story behind the rankings

Hundreds of phone calls, dozens of meetings and the wisdom of a consulting statistician



The task sounds relatively straightforward: identify a common goal—the delivery of quality education, determine the most important factors that contribute to the achievement of that goal, compare the accomplishments of Canada's various universities on those measures of performance. But the task, in fact, is utterly complex. These 72 questions that, when combined, measure more than 20 different indicators of educational quality, put those questions to an array of university administrators, chief librarians, budget analysts, donors directors and others create a statistical program that translates the thousands of pieces of information into a substantial gauge of university performance. The task is the annual Maclean's ranking of Canadian universities—the most comprehensive and accessible collection

of data on universities anywhere in the country. Examining no broad areas, this student body focuses the ranking explores a world whose inner workings have long been next to impenetrable. Each year, through hundreds of letters, phone conversations and personal meetings, editors and university officials discuss the intricacies of the rankings. When consulting unclassified board secrets in the library, are government document releases included? Yes. Maps and slides? No. When talking class size, do universities count one-on-one instruction in the performing arts? Yes. And thus when institutions measure the number of international students they draw, can they include Canadians who send their applications from outside the country? University yes. The undertaking is no less the more challenging by the dynamic nature of the modern university, an institution constantly

(continued on page 2)

From average entering grades to student services, a series of meaningful performance measures

The Maclean's ranking compares universities with similar structures or mandates. Using such factors as research funding, diversity of programs and the range of PhD programs to define peer groups, the universities are placed in one of three categories:

MEDICAL/DOCTORAL: Universities with a broad range of PhD programs and research, as well as medical schools.

COMPREHENSIVE: Universities with a significant amount of research activity and a wide range of programs—including professional degrees—at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

PROBABLY UNDERGRADUATE: Universities largely focused on undergraduate education, with relatively few graduate programs.

Methodology Road Map

With their distinct mandates, the universities in the three categories are treated as separate, but equal. Maclean's ranks the schools in each category on a range of factors in six broad groups (with weightings in parentheses): **In total, Probably Undergraduate universities are ranked on 28 performance measures, Comprehensive schools on 21 and Medical/Doctoral on 25—resulting in slightly different weightings for some performance measures.**

Theological Hall at Queen's taking differences into account

STUDENT BODY (21 to 22 per cent of final score): Students are matched by the rigid of their peers. For that reason, Maclean's adjusts the incoming students' average high school grades (25%), and the proportion of those with averages of 70 per cent or more (3%). As a measure of giving power, the magazine also counts the proportion of out-of-province students in the first-year undergraduate class (1%) and, for Comprehensive and Medical/Doctoral universities, the percentage of international students at the graduate level (1%). The student-body section also includes graduation rates (2%): the percentage of full-time undergraduate students in their second year (before the usual wave of first-year dropouts) who go on to graduate from the insti-

tution within one year of the expected time period. In addition, Maclean's collects data on the success of the student body at winning national academic awards (2%) over the past five years.

CLASSES (17 to 18 per cent): The rankings estimate the entire distribution of class sizes at the first- and second-year levels (7.5% for Probably Undergraduate universities, 7% for the other two categories), as well as the first- and fourth-year levels (7.5% for the Probably Undergraduate category, 7% for the others). Class-size groupings are: 1 to 25, 26 to 30, 31 to 100, 101 to 200, 201 to 300, 301 plus. Maclean's also ranks schools on the percentage of first-year classes taught by tenured and tenure-track professors (3%), a measure of how much access students have to top faculty.

FACULTY (17 per cent): The rankings assess the calibre of faculty by calculating the percentage of those with PhDs (31%), and the number who are national awards (2%). In addition, the success of eligible faculty at securing grants from each of the three major federal granting agencies (Medical Research Council of Canada, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, and Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada) was assessed, measuring both the number and the dollar value received last year. Humanities grants (5.8%) and medical/science grants (5.5%) were tallied in separate indicators.

FINANCES (12 per cent): This section examines the amount of money available for current expenses per student (3-7%), as well as the percentage of the budget spent on student services (4.2%) and scholarships and bursaries (1.5%). When preparing their general operating budget, institutions dedicated any funds used to pay off debt.

LIBRARY (12 per cent): This section assesses the breadth and currency of the university's collection.

Schools received points for the number of volumes and value available per total number of students (4% for Probably Undergraduate and Comprehensive, 3% for Medical/Doctoral). An additional indicator, measuring total holdings—regardless of student numbers—was used in the Medical/Doctoral category (1%) to acknowledge the importance of extensive on-campus collections in those universities. As well, Maclean's measured the percentage of a university's operating budget that was allocated to library services (1%) and the percentage of the actual library budget that was spent on updating the collection (1%).

REPUTATION (20 per cent): This section reflects a school's reputation with its own graduates, as well as within the community at large. When looking at alumni support, schools received points for the number—and not the value—of gifts to the university over the past five years (3%). This year, Maclean's expanded its reputational survey, polling more than 1,000 individuals (15%). They included public leaders and chief executive officers of corporations across the country, as well as a broader range of university graduates. And, for the first time, the magazine polled high-school guidance counsellors representing every region.

The story behind the Rankings

perhaps itself. One area that demanded considerable attention this year was library. A host of university libraries undergoing expansion and rapid technological change. Officials at several Nova Scotia universities that share Noveau, a central computer catalogue and book-sharing agreement, recommended that schools be allowed to count each others' books in their separate library tallies. However, many universities have similar arrangements. A student from York University, for instance, is free to use reciprocal privileges at the Robarts Library at the University of Toronto. In the end, Maclean's decided against taking such agreements into account, urged in part by David McClellan, executive director of the Canadian Association of Research Libraries. He agreed that being able to call up the title of a book on a computer screen—and even being able to order a copy for overnight delivery—is no replacement for manning open real volumes on real shelves, where titles in context can be scanned, photos glimpsed, chapters perused.

In other areas, persistent conflicting translated into significant changes. After much research and debate, editors revised one criterion of the caliber of the professor. In past years, universities were asked to declare the proportion of all professors who hold a PhD or "the terminal degree in their field." Some critics said that provision allowed for too much "grade inflation." Many business professors, for example, have only a master's degree—effectively making it, some argued, the terminal degree in that discipline. Other universities, meanwhile, insisted that standards are rising, and that a PhD is quickly becoming a requirement of teaching in many such fields. This year, Maclean's counted PhDs only, but at the same time, to answer the concerns of universities offering a range of less traditional courses, the magazine expanded the list

of academic disciplines that could be excluded from the overall count when calculating the particular performance measures by awarding them, the fine and performing arts, mid-career, architecture and journalism. Finally, Maclean's once again modified—and expanded—the reputational survey, soliciting the opinions of a broader range of business leaders and academics, and adding the not-reputational questionnaire to high-school guidance counsellors across the country.

With the amendments complete, Maclean's sent a 14-page questionnaire and accompanying 19-page user's guide to university presidents in July. During the eight weeks that the schools had to complete the survey, Maclean's editors behind questions. In mid-September, consulting statistician Rose Anne Leonard—who has worked with the Economic Council of Canada and as a consultant to the strategic planning department at Ottawa's Nepean College—began the painstaking job of unscrambling and interpreting the data. First, she identified the same changes from the 1991 survey—which were then double-checked with university officials and corrected where errors were found. At the same time, Researcher Mary Dwyer began a three-month cross-checking of much of the data against publicly available sources such as Statistics Canada (the Canadian Association of University Business Officers and the three federal governing councils).

Finally, Leonard began calculating the Maclean's ranking. Her first step was to determine a point score for each university on each of the nearly two-dozen indicators of excellence—scores that would later be combined to produce an overall ranking. Employing the previously outlined calculation, which awards points based on how each school performs relative to those in its category, she was able to take into account the actual performance between universities on each performance measure—and to assign points accordingly.

The Maclean's ranking also takes into account the relative importance of each indicator—recognizing that not all contribute equally to overall quality. As a result, they have been weighted, much as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, for example, does when taking the factors that contribute to the quality of life in a group of countries. Failing to assign weights would be, says Leonard, "equivalent to giving equal weight to every indicator—a notion that defies common sense."

With the points for each performance measure calculated and weighted, Leonard then arrived at the overall rankings. Ultimately, that step was cuttable: a professor's year-end task to tally the composite scores of a student's essays, lab marks and exam results and calculate a final grade. It's a time-honored tradition.

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Value Added

Which universities get top marks for improving their students? In this attempt to find an output measure, consulting statistician Rose Anne Leonard compared two sets of figures. The first includes measures related to the incoming student: average entering grade and the percentage of the entering students with 75 per cent or higher. The second estimates two measures of student achievement: proportion who graduate and

student awards. Finally, Leonard identified those schools with the greatest difference between the two figures.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Cape Breton | 5. Ryerson |
| 2. St. Francis Xavier | 11. New Brunswick |
| 3. Brandon | 12. Ottawa |
| 4. Lakehead | 13. Toronto |
| 5. Laurentian | 14. Windsor |
| 6. Lethbridge | 15. Trent |
| 7. Bishop's | 16. Alberta |
| 8. P.E.I. | |

VICTOR DWYER

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The no-shows Report

WHO'S OUT

MEDICAL/DOCTORAL

	1993	1994
Laval	12	13
Manitoba	15	15
Montréal	7	7
Sherbrooke	14	14

(Based on 1993)

COMPREHENSIVE

	1993	1994
Carleton*	6	7
Concordia	12	12
Memorial*	6	11
UQAM	6	10
Régina	7	8
Trois-Rivières	13	13

(Based on 1993)

PRIMARY UNDERGRADUATE

	1993	1994
Chicoutimi	18	17
Hull	23	23
Moncton	11	15
Rimouki	12	16
Winnipeg	14	13

(Based on 1993)

The vast majority of Canadian universities, including 86 per cent of the English-speaking institutions, took part in the 1994 Maclean's rankings. But 15 others declined: six English-language and nine francophone universities—including the five in the Université du Québec system. Their withdrawal leaves statistics without current comparable data for the full range of Canadian publicly funded universities. Missing is such fundamental information as the 15's class size, access to learned faculty and library resources.

While the majority of schools chose to participate in the rankings, 15 declined to take part

But while those schools shared a determination not to participate in the rankings, they did not appear to share a unifying reason for that stance. And their decisions came in a year when there was clearly a great incentive to participate. Several months ago, Maclean's editors released all university presidents that, for the first time in the last year-old rankings project, Maclean's would be displaying the data for every indicator in breakfast charts (page 33). Designed to ensure that readers do not only greater differences between universities than previously exist, the charts highlight the unique strengths of every Canadian university.

The departure of one university group was particularly surprising, given the history. Only a year ago, the five relevant campuses of the Université du Québec revealed a decision made the previous year, and responded in the Maclean's questionnaire. The magazine, in turn, made a determined effort to understand the workings of campuses as remote as Chicoutimi, 400 km northeast of Montréal, and as busy as the 2,150-student Rimouki.

The accompanying chart displays the nonparticipating rank order in the 1993 Maclean's survey. For Carleton and Memorial, the rank ordering is from 1993—the last year they submitted fresh data to the magazine. As well, consulting statisticians Rose Anne Leonard compiled a second ranking, displaying where they would likely have ranked this year. For the separate ranking, Leonard used information supplied previously by the nonparticipating schools, data collected by Maclean's read on student and faculty awards, as well as fresh information from the 1994 national survey. This was compared with data from the 36 schools who chose again to go public in the pages of Maclean's.

Reading the Rankings

StudentBody

For the first time in its history, a complete guide to all the facts and figures behind the Maclean's ranking

Measuring up to the Academic Standards, Kevin Gratch (Biology) and Jennifer Sturman (Mathematics)



PROPORTION WITH 75% OR HIGHER

As a measure of how bright students enter the learning environment, Maclean's considers the percentage of incoming students from high school or OQEQ with averages of 75 per cent or higher.

Medical/Doctoral	Comprehensive
1 Toronto 88.8	1 Simon Fraser 88
2 Queen's 88.5	2 Victoria 87.5
3 McGill 88	3 Waterloo 86.8
4 UBC 85.7	4 Windsor 84.5
5 McMaster 83.7	5 York 77.9
6 Saskatchewan 82.4	6 Windsor 83.9
7 Western 82.4	7 New Brunswick 83.4
8 Calgary 79.3	8 Dalhousie 76.8
9 Dalhousie 76.8	10 Alberta 72.7
10 Alberta 72.7	11 Ottawa 71.1

Primarily Undergraduate
1 Wilfrid Laurier 87.3
2 Trent 86.0
3 Brock 76.0
4 Acadia 75.3
5 Mount Allison 73.6
6 Lethbridge 70
7 Bishop's 69.4
8 St. Thomas 68.9
9 Mount Saint Vincent 65.7
10 St. Francis Xavier 65.7
11 Saint Mary's 64.1
12 Brandon 61.7
13 P.E.I. 47.2
14 Ryerson 46.0
15 Cape Breton (JUCB) 40.7
16 Lethbridge 41.5
17 Nipissing 36.0
18 Laurentian 32.3

AVERAGE ENTERING GRADE

Students are ranked by the input of their peers. Below are listed the average first-year grades of freshmen students entering from high school or Ontario's OQEQ system

Medical/Doctoral	Comprehensive
1 Queen's 88%	1 Victoria 86.3%
2 UBC 86.7%	2 Waterloo 85.8%
3 McGill 86.7%	3 Simon Fraser 85.6%
4 Toronto 86.7%	4 Guelph 83.1%
5 Saskatchewan 83.6%	5 York 76.9%
6 McMaster 82%	6 Windsor 73.6%
7 Dalhousie 80%	7 New Brunswick 76%
8 Ottawa 80%	8 Brandon 73.6%
9 Western 79.3%	10 Ryerson 76.8%
10 Alberta 78.1%	11 Nipissing 74%
11 Calgary 73.6%	12 Cape Breton (JUCB) 73.6%
	13 Lethbridge 73.6%
	14 Laurentian 72%

Primarily Undergraduate

Primarily Undergraduate
1 Wilfrid Laurier 85.4%
2 Mount Allison 82.5%
3 Acadia 80.6%
4 Trent 80.2%
5 P.E.I. 76.9%
6 Lethbridge 75.7%
7 Brock 73.9%
8 Mount Saint Vincent 73.6%
9 Dalhousie 73.2%
10 St. Francis Xavier 72.9%
11 Saint Mary's 72.6%
12 St. Thomas 72.6%
13 Brandon 72.6%
14 Ryerson 72.6%
15 Nipissing 74%
16 Cape Breton (JUCB) 73.6%
17 Lethbridge 73.6%
18 Laurentian 72%

The quality and dedication of students have an enormous impact on the learning environment. Maclean's takes two measures of entering grades, and calculates the success of the student body at meeting national awards—and at graduating within a reasonable time frame. The magazine calculates, as well, the percentage of all students who come from outside the province, and of graduate students who come from abroad.

PROPORTION WHO GRADUATE

Percentage of full-time second-year undergraduates who completed their degree within six years of the expected graduation date

Medical/Doctoral	Comprehensive
1 Toronto 88.2	1 Victoria 83
2 Queen's 87.8	2 Western 82
3 McGill 88.4	3 Simon Fraser 76.1
4 Ottawa 85.4	4 York 73.9
5 McMaster 82.3	5 Brandon 76.1
6 Alberta 72.1	6 Victoria 74
7 Dalhousie 76.8	7 New Brunswick 72.8
8 Windsor 79.3	8 Brock 76.1
9 UBC 74.8	9 Acadia 74.8
10 Saskatchewan 84.1	10 Mount Saint Vincent 76.1
11 Calgary 88	11 St. Thomas 76.1

Primarily Undergraduate

Primarily Undergraduate
1 Lethbridge 80.4%
2 St. Thomas 78.8%
3 P.E.I. 78.1%
4 Trent 77.9%
5 Wilfrid Laurier 77.9%
6 Cape Breton (JUCB) 77.9%
7 Bishop's 77.9%
8 Mount Allison 77.9%
9 Brandon 77.9%
10 Lethbridge 77.9%
11 Ryerson 77.9%
12 Saint Mary's 77.9%
13 Laurentian 77.9%
14 Brock 77.9%
15 Acadia 77.9%
16 Mount Saint Vincent 77.9%
17 St. Thomas 77.9%
18 Nipissing 77.9%



OUT OF PROVINCE (FIRST YEAR)

The university's drawing power from other provinces

Medical/Doctoral	Comprehensive
1 McGill 85.6	1 Victoria 84.4
2 Dalhousie 85.1	2 Simon Fraser 84.4
3 Ottawa 84.5	3 Lethbridge 84.4
4 Guelph 84.5	4 York 84.4
5 UBC 84.5	5 Windsor 84.4
6 McMaster 84.5	6 York 84.4
7 Toronto 84.5	7 Windsor 84.4
8 Queen's 84.5	8 Windsor 84.4
9 Toronto 84.5	9 Windsor 84.4
10 McMaster 84.5	10 Windsor 84.4
11 Dalhousie 84.5	11 Windsor 84.4

Primarily Undergraduate

Primarily Undergraduate
1 Mount Allison 85.4%
2 Acadia 85.4%
3 Brock 85.4%
4 St. Francis Xavier 85.4%
5 St. Thomas 85.4%
6 P.E.I. 85.4%
7 Brandon 85.4%
8 Mount Saint Vincent 85.4%
9 Saint Mary's 85.4%
10 Trent 85.4%
11 Cape Breton (JUCB) 85.4%
12 Ryerson 85.4%
13 Nipissing 85.4%
14 Laurentian 85.4%
15 Wilfrid Laurier 85.4%
16 Brock 85.4%
17 Nipissing 85.4%

*Indicates data provided by the university, and was assigned a national average based on the 3rd of 100 universities in the Comprehensive category

INTERNATIONAL (GRADUATE)

The school's drawing power internationally, among graduate students

Medical/Doctoral	Comprehensive
1 McGill 88.2	1 Victoria 83
2 McGill 88.2	2 Western 82
3 McGill 88.2	3 Simon Fraser 76.1
4 UBC 85.4	4 York 73.9
5 Calgary 85.4	5 Brandon 76.1
6 Ottawa 85.4	6 Victoria 74
7 Toronto 85.4	7 New Brunswick 72.8
8 Queen's 85.4	8 Brock 76.1
9 McMaster 85.4	9 Acadia 74.8
10 Saskatchewan 85.4	10 Mount Saint Vincent 76.1
11 Calgary 85.4	11 St. Thomas 76.1

STUDENT AWARDS

A reflection of student and faculty achievement, these figures show how many students (per 1,000) won national awards

Medical/Doctoral	Comprehensive
1 McGill 8.8	1 Victoria 8.8
2 Queen's 8.8	2 Simon Fraser 8.8
3 McGill 8.8	3 Lethbridge 8.8
4 UBC 8.8	4 Guelph 8.8
5 McMaster 8.8	5 New Brunswick 8.8
6 Dalhousie 8.8	6 York 8.8
7 Ottawa 8.8	7 Windsor 8.8
8 Queen's 8.8	8 Windsor 8.8
9 McMaster 8.8	9 Windsor 8.8
10 Saskatchewan 8.8	10 Windsor 8.8
11 Calgary 8.8	11 Windsor 8.8

Primarily Undergraduate

Primarily Undergraduate
1 Acadia 8.8
2 Mount Allison 8.8
3 St. Francis Xavier 8.8
4 Brandon 8.8
5 P.E.I. 8.8
6 Trent 8.8
7 Lethbridge 8.8
8 Dalhousie 8.8
9 Brock 8.8
10 Laurentian 8.8
11 Saint Mary's 8.8
12 Mount Saint Vincent 8.8
13 Wilfrid Laurier 8.8
14 St. Thomas 8.8
15 Ryerson 8.8
16 Cape Breton (JUCB) 8.8
17 Nipissing 8.8

*INDICATES A TIE (for a full description of the methodology, see page 28)

Classes

For undergraduates, the classroom is the front line of learning. Because tenure is a significant measure of a faculty member's worth, *Maclean's* measures the commitment of universities to placing tenured and tenure-stream professors at the head of first-year classes. As well, the magazine takes into account the entire range of classes, placing them in six groups of ascending size and awarding points for the number of classes in each group; six points for each class in the smallest range, five for each in the next smallest and so on. The total points are divided by the number of classes to create a final score for each school.

CLASSES TAUGHT BY TENURED FACULTY

Percentage of first-year classes taught by tenured or tenure-track professors

Medical/Dental	Computer/Engineering	Partially Undergraduate
1 McGill 74.0	1 York 88.4	1 St. Francis Xavier 89.2
2 Dalhousie 68.0	2 New Brunswick 78.1	2 Mount Allison 89.0
3 Toronto 63.8	3 Otago 82.3	3 Brandon 79.0
4 McMaster 61.2	4 Wilfrid Laurier 82.0	4 Bishop's 78.4
5 UBC 60.4	5 Waterloo 80.9	5 Trent 78.3
6 Ottawa 58.4	6 Victoria 47.9	6 Acadia 74.0
7 Saskatchewan 58.2	7 Simon Fraser 33.3	7 Nipissing 74.0
8 Western 56.0		8 Lethbridge 73.2
9 Calgary 55.2		9 Laurentian 67.8
10 Alberta 43.0		10 St. Thomas 67.0
11 Queens 43.0		11 Mount Saint Vincent 66.0
		12 Ryerson 64.0
		13 Brock 60.0
		14 Saint Mary's 57.0
		15 Cape Breton (UNCB) 47.4
		16 Lakehead 40.0
		17 P.E.I. 40.0
		18 Wilfrid Laurier 40.0

MEDICAL/DENTAL	PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT FIRST- AND SECOND-YEAR LEVEL						PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT THE Q- AND FOURTH-YEAR LEVEL					
	1-25	26-40	41-100	101-200	201-400	over 500	1-25	26-40	41-100	101-200	201-400	over 500
1 McGill	30.8%	18.8%	18.4%	9.1%	1.7%	8.8%	1	18.2%	8.8%	1.2%	none	none
2 Alberta	30	25.2	16.9	12.1	1.3	none	2	14.1	8.8	2.6	none	none
3 Queen's	44	17.4	28.9	12.3	1	none	3	19.6	9.3	5.1	9.1	none
4 Toronto	49.2	59.6	16.8	64.4	1.9	6.2	4	17.7	16.1	9	1.8	none
5 Calgary	37.1	28.8	28.2	11.8	1.9	none	5	24.4	5.8	0.8	none	none
6 Saskatchewan	25.9	44	21.6	9.2	0.8	none	6	34.9	8	2	none	none
7 UBC	35.2	24.8	17.2	64.9	0.9	8.1	7	16.8	8.8	5.8	4.2	none
8 Ottawa	36.1	35.8	34.1	42.6	1.3	none	8	19.7	16.7	9.8	9.8	none
9 Dalhousie	34.8	34.3	39.7	15.9	none	none	9	27.6	9.9	3.1	5.1	none
10 Western	34.2	28.2	24.1	11.8	0.2	5.1	10	24.2	13.1	0.8	none	none
11 McMaster	34.7	28.9	31.2	22.1	8.1	none	11	39	18.8	2.3	8.4	none

COMPREHENSIVE	PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT FIRST- AND SECOND-YEAR LEVEL						PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT THE Q- AND FOURTH-YEAR LEVEL					
	1-25	26-40	41-100	101-200	201-400	over 500	1-25	26-40	41-100	101-200	201-400	over 500
1 New Brunswick	27.3%	27.3%	21.7%	6.4%	8.8%	none	1	20.8%	22.8%	8.2%	8.1%	none
2 Victoria	43.6	27	18.2	1.2	1.4	none	2	33.3	6	1.9	none	none
3 York	48.8	28.6	17.8	16.9	3	0.2	3	36.8	7.6	1.6	none	none
4 Simon Fraser	48.9	21.9	15.8	16.1	3.7	none	4	39.9	11.9	6.8	none	none
5 Guelph	33.3	37.4	39.3	18.3	8.9	none	5	29.3	9.9	1.7	6.8	none
6 Windsor	32.7	29.4	33.3	18.8	8.8	none	6	22.9	11.4	8	8.8	none
7 Wilfrid Laurier	22.9	24.1	33	19.9	1.8	none	7	28.7	19.2	2.7	none	none

PARTIALLY UNDERGRADUATE	PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT FIRST- AND SECOND-YEAR LEVEL						PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT THE Q- AND FOURTH-YEAR LEVEL					
	1-25	26-40	41-100	101-200	201-400	over 500	1-25	26-40	41-100	101-200	201-400	over 500
1 York	77.1%	1.8%	1.4%	4.3%	4.4%	8.2%	1	86.7%	3.2%	none	none	none
2 Bishop's	65.3	24.3	15.1	none	none	none	2	16.8	5.9	none	none	none
3 Mount Saint Vincent	60.9	34.2	14.9	0.3	none	none	3	11.3	5.7	none	none	none
4 Wilfrid Laurier	62.1	17	15.9	8.2	0.8	none	4	16.7	none	none	none	none
5 Cape Breton (UNCB)	45.1	41.8	19.9	6.8	none	none	5	14.9	8.8	6.9	none	none
6 Lethbridge	61.9	30.2	19.9	2.1	none	none	6	10.8	5.7	none	none	none
7 Wilfrid Laurier	62.4	38	21.2	2.7	none	none	7	23.7	0.7	none	none	none
8 P.E.I.	49.3	38.2	19.9	1.8	0.4	none	8	11.1	8.4	1	none	none
9 Lakehead	48.9	27.8	17.9	5.8	0.7	none	9	15.4	8.8	none	none	none
10 Brandon	54.7	33.1	19.1	6.1	none	none	10	24.4	5.8	none	none	none
11 Acadia	36.4	41.2	17.8	2.9	none	none	11	10.8	8.6	0.4	none	none
12 St. Thomas	34.9	62.7	9.2	0.6	none	none	12	19.1	6.7	0.7	none	none
13 Ryerson	28.4	39.8	15.8	5.3	none	none	13	27.1	8.4	none	none	none
14 Nipissing	38.8	32.9	38.9	7.2	none	none	14	28.2	3.1	5.4	none	none
15 Lakehead	48.4	49.8	17	15.7	6.8	none	15	46.9	0.7	5.8	none	none
16 Saint Mary's	34	48.8	33.7	4.9	0.3	none	16	39.7	6.4	none	none	none
17 St. Francis Xavier	38.2	34.8	33.3	5.9	none	none	17	23.7	7.8	1.8	none	none
18 Brock	34.4	34.8	18.8	12.2	1.8	none	18	9	9	5.7	none	none

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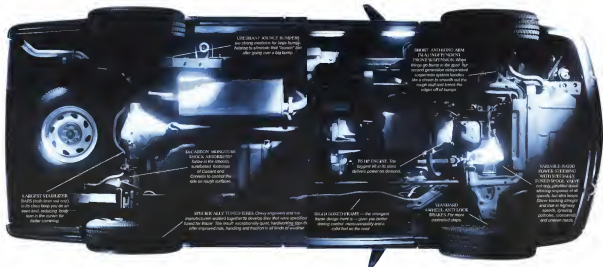
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Reading the Rankings

FACULTY AWARDS

Number of full-time professors per 1,000, who have won national awards.

Medical/Doctoral	Comprehensive
1 Toronto 62.7	1 Trent 71.3
2 McGill 59.2	2 Mount Royal 61.1
4 Victoria 54.7	4 Simon Fraser 54.7
5 UBC 53.4	5 Windsor 53.8
6 Ottawa 51.4	6 St. Thomas 51.1
7 Victoria 47.7	7 New Brunswick 47.1
8 Calgary 47.7	8 York 47.1
9 Saskatchewan 47.7	9 P.E.I. 47.1
10 Alberta 47.7	10 York 47.1
11 Saskatchewan 47.7	11 St. Thomas 47.1

Primarily Undergraduate

1. In the 1992 rankings, York University was reported to have placed 12th in the Faculty Award index for Comprehensive Universities. In fact, York placed 1st in Faculty Award in that category.

The editors of the faculty index vital to the students' lives development. Maclean's calculates the percentage of faculty with a PhD degree. It measures, as well, their success at winning national awards and peer-reviewed grants from the three main federal granting agencies.

HUMANITIES GRANTS

Below are the average size and number of peer-reviewed research grants, per eligible full-time faculty member, from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.

Medical/Doctoral	Comprehensive	Primarily Undergraduate
1 Toronto 30,000 40	1 Simon Fraser 30,000 28	1 Lethbridge 30,000 44
2 McMaster 7,000 20	2 York 5,000 40	2 Mount Allison 3,000 44
3 McGill 7,000 20	3 Waterloo 5,000 21	3 Saint Mary's 3,000 20
4 UBC 6,000 20	4 Victoria 5,000 24	4 Acadia 3,000 3
5 Ottawa 7,000 20	5 Dalhousie 3,000 14	5 Trent 3,000 40
6 Queen's 4,000 20	6 New Brunswick 3,000 15	6 Wilfrid Laurier 3,000 21
7 Alberta 4,000 10	7 Windsor 3,000 10	7 Mount Saint Vincent 3,000 21
8 Western 3,000 10	8 Lethbridge 3,000 10	8 Brandon 3,000 21
9 Dalhousie 3,000 10	9 York 3,000 10	9 Cape Breton (COC) 3,000 10
10 Calgary 3,000 10	10 St. Thomas 3,000 10	10 Bishop's 3,000 10
11 Saskatchewan 3,000 10	11 P.E.I. 3,000 10	11 Laurentian 3,000 10
		12 Nipissing 3,000 10

Faculty

FACULTY WITH PhD

Maclean's measures the percentage of full-time faculty with a PhD degree—except in several designated disciplines.

Medical/Doctoral	Comprehensive	Primarily Undergraduate
1 Toronto 88.8	1 York 88.8	1 Trent 88.8
2 McGill 88.8	2 Mount Royal 88.8	2 Saint Mary's 88.8
3 Ottawa 88.8	3 York 88.8	3 Mount Allison 88.8
4 UBC 88.8	4 Victoria 88.8	4 Wilfrid Laurier 88.8
5 McMaster 88.8	5 Simon Fraser 88.8	5 Trent 88.8
6 Queen's 88.8	6 New Brunswick 88.8	6 Lethbridge 88.8
7 Windsor 88.8	7 York 88.8	7 St. Thomas 88.8
8 Dalhousie 88.8	8 P.E.I. 88.8	8 York 88.8
9 Saskatchewan 88.8	9 Cape Breton (COC) 88.8	9 P.E.I. 88.8
10 Alberta 88.8	10 P.E.I. 88.8	10 P.E.I. 88.8
11 Saskatchewan 88.8	11 P.E.I. 88.8	11 P.E.I. 88.8

MEDICAL/SCIENCE GRANTS

Below are the average size and number of peer-reviewed research grants, per eligible full-time faculty member, from both the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council and the Medical Research Council.

Medical/Doctoral	Comprehensive	Primarily Undergraduate
1 Toronto 30,000 40	1 Queen's 30,000 28	1 Trent 30,000 44
2 McGill 7,000 20	2 York 5,000 40	2 Lethbridge 3,000 44
3 UBC 6,000 20	3 Victoria 5,000 21	3 Brock 3,000 44
4 Alberta 4,000 20	4 Waterloo 5,000 24	4 Mount Allison 3,000 44
5 Queen's 4,000 20	5 Simon Fraser 3,000 15	5 St. Francis Xavier 3,000 44
6 McMaster 4,000 10	6 Windsor 3,000 10	6 Saint Mary's 3,000 21
7 Ottawa 4,000 10	7 New Brunswick 3,000 15	7 Lethbridge 3,000 21
8 Calgary 4,000 10	8 York 3,000 10	8 Laurentian 3,000 21
9 Saskatchewan 4,000 10	9 P.E.I. 3,000 10	9 Acadia 3,000 21
10 Western 4,000 10	10 St. Thomas 3,000 10	10 Bishop's 3,000 21
11 Dalhousie 4,000 10	11 P.E.I. 3,000 10	11 Nipissing 3,000 21
		12 St. Thomas 3,000 21

*FIGURES IN AIDE (For a full description of the methodology, see page 29.)

Reading the Rankings

OPERATING BUDGET

These figures show the size of operating expenditures per weighted full-time equivalent student.

Midwest/Ontario	Capitoline
1 MIT 11,280	1 Simon Fraser 11,680
2 Alberta 1,220	2 UBC 1,220
3 UBC 1,210	3 Windsor 1,190
4 Toronto 1,180	4 Guelph 9,840
5 Ottawa 9,820	5 Western 9,820
6 Windsor 9,800	6 York 9,820
7 Guelph 9,800	7 New Brunswick 9,820
8 Dalhousie 9,790	8 Mount Allison 9,790
9 Saskatchewan 9,780	9 Saint Mary's 9,780
10 Queens 9,780	10 York 9,780
	11 Cape Breton (CBB) 9,780

STUDENT SERVICES (PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET)

Percentage of total operating expenditures devoted to student services.

Medical/Dental	Comprehensive
1 Western 8.45	1 Windsor 8.6
2 Ottawa 4.01	2 Waterloo 8.19
3 Toronto 4.98	3 Guelph 4.18
4 Calgary 4.38	4 York 4.27
5 Queens 4.18	5 Simon Fraser 8.48
6 Dalhousie 3.88	6 New Brunswick 3.03
7 Alberta 3.18	7 UBC 3.07
8 McMaster 3.86	
9 Saskatchewan 3.2	
10 UBC 3.4	
11 McGill 3.21	

Primarily Undergraduate

1 Lethbridge 8.69
2 St. Thomas 8.69
3 UBC 8.69
4 Brandon 8.72
5 Brandon 8.88
6 Brandon 8.88
7 Lethbridge 8.88
8 York 8.88
9 York 8.88
10 York 8.88
11 York 8.88
12 York 8.88
13 York 8.88
14 York 8.88
15 York 8.88
16 York 8.88
17 York 8.88
18 York 8.88

Finances

The financial resources at a university's disposal determine its ability to provide students with many valuable opportunities. Maclean's measures the size of the operating budget per weighted full-time equivalent student, as well as the percentage of the budget devoted to student services, and to scholarships and bursaries.

Students' share:
Kelly Grant (Dalhousie),
Ingo Lano (Saint Mary's)

SCHOLARSHIPS & BURSARIES (PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET)

Percentage of total operating expenditures devoted to scholarships and bursaries.

Midwest/Ontario	Comprehensive
1 Toronto 7.42	1 Waterloo 8.14
2 Dalhousie 6.83	2 Simon Fraser 4.1
3 Queens 6.01	3 Waterloo 3.81
4 Alberta 4.09	4 York 2.48
5 Ottawa 3.88	5 Guelph 1.94
6 UBC 3.45	6 Windsor 1.92
7 McGill 3.41	7 New Brunswick 1.55
8 Saskatchewan 3.2	
9 Western 3.78	
10 Calgary 3.08	
11 McMaster 3.18	

Primarily Undergraduate

1 St. Thomas 8.74
2 Acadia 8.64
3 Mount Allison 2.51
4 St. Francis Xavier 2.18
5 Saint Mary's 2.15
6 Lethbridge 2.08
7 Wilfrid Laurier 2.04
8 Trent 2.60
9 Bishop's 1.88
10 P.E.I. 1.88
11 Mount Saint Vincent 1.47
12 Cape Breton (CBB) 1.42
13 Lethbridge 1.33
*14 Brandon 1.13
*16 Nipissing 1.13
16 Brock 0.87
17 Laurier 0.80
18 Ryerson 0.45



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DOCUMENT IS WORTH REASSURING

Reading the Rankings

Library

HOLDINGS PER STUDENT

Listed below are the numbers of print volumes in all campus libraries, divided by the total number of full-time equivalent students.

Medical/Doctoral	Comprehensive
1 Alberta 308	1 New Brunswick 287
2 Queen's 285	2 Victoria 281
3 Calgary 283	3 Guelph 284
4 Saskatchewan 258	4 Windsor 188
5 UBC 247	5 York 188
6 Western 236	6 Waterloo 146
7 Toronto 235	7 Simon Fraser 138
8 McMaster 174	8 Brock 117
9 McGill 124	9 Mount Saint Vincent 102
10 Dalhousie 118	10 Lethbridge 108
11 Ottawa 150	11 Cape Breton (UCCB) 89
	12 Ryerson 88

Primarily Undergraduate

*1 Brandon 288	*9 Bishop's 200
*1 Mount Allison 286	*10 P.E.I. 200
3 Acadia 202	*11 Wilfrid Laurier 188
4 St. Thomas 207	12 Trent 102
5 Lethbridge 207	13 Saint Mary's 120
6 Nipissing 220	14 Brock 117
7 Laurentian 207	15 Mount Saint Vincent 102
8 St. Francis Xavier 209	16 Lethbridge 108
	17 Cape Breton (UCCB) 89
	18 Ryerson 88

The library, the heart of every campus, is undergoing radical change. To reflect that truth, Maclean's measures the collections' size and currency, along with the commitment to library funding.



Commitment: U of T's Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library

TOTAL LIBRARY HOLDINGS (in millions)

Medical/Doctoral	Comprehensive
1 Toronto 2.01	1 York 1.60
2 Alberta 2.00	2 Mount Allison 1.59
3 UBC 1.51	3 St. Thomas 1.47
4 Western 1.38	4 Queen's 1.41
5 Calgary 1.47	5 McGill 1.36
6 Queen's 1.41	6 Saskatchewan 1.35
7 McGill 1.36	7 Ottawa 1.30
8 Saskatchewan 1.35	8 McMaster 1.29
9 Ottawa 1.30	9 Dalhousie 1.22

Reputation

NATIONAL REPUTATIONAL RANKING

RANK	HIGHEST QUALITY	MOST INNOVATIVE	LEADERS IN INNOVATION	BEST OVERALL
1	QUEEN'S	NEW BRUNSWICK	NEW BRUNSWICK	NEW BRUNSWICK
2	MCILL	SMITH FRASER	UBC	UBC
3	UBC	BRUNSTON	SMITH FRASER	MCILL
4	TORONTO	MCILL	MCILL	SMITH FRASER
5	WATERLOO	UNIVERSITY	UNIVERSITY	UNIVERSITY
6	ALBERTA	GUELPH	ALBERTA	QUEEN'S
7	BRUNSTON	CALGARY	QUEEN'S	ALBERTA
8	SMITH FRASER	ALBERTA	CALGARY	GUELPH
9	WESTERN	WESTERN	TORONTO	CALGARY
10	ACADIA	VICTORIA	GUELPH	TORONTO
11	GUELPH	ACADIA	WATERLOO	WESTERN
12	MOUNT ALLISON	YORK	YORK	VICTORIA
13	CALGARY	TRENT	TRENT	ACADIA
14	DALHOUSIE	HYPERION	VICTORIA	TRENT
15	VICTORIA	MOUNT SAINT VINCENT	HYPERION	YORK

ALUMNI SUPPORT

Percentage of alumni who made gifts to the university over a five-year period

Medical/Doctoral	Comprehensive	Primarily Undergraduate
1 York 34.0	1 York 34.0	1 York 34.0
2 Queen's 28.5	2 Queen's 28.5	2 Queen's 28.5
3 Mount Allison 28.1	3 Mount Allison 28.1	3 Mount Allison 28.1
4 Saint Mary's 13.8	4 Saint Mary's 13.8	4 Saint Mary's 13.8
5 Acadia 11.8	5 Acadia 11.8	5 Acadia 11.8
6 St. Thomas 11.7	6 St. Thomas 11.7	6 St. Thomas 11.7
7 Simon Fraser 11.6	7 Simon Fraser 11.6	7 Simon Fraser 11.6
8 Lethbridge 11.5	8 Lethbridge 11.5	8 Lethbridge 11.5
9 P.E.I. 11.4	9 P.E.I. 11.4	9 P.E.I. 11.4
10 Laurentian 11.3	10 Laurentian 11.3	10 Laurentian 11.3
11 York 11.2	11 York 11.2	11 York 11.2
12 St. Thomas 11.1	12 St. Thomas 11.1	12 St. Thomas 11.1
13 Nipissing 11.0	13 Nipissing 11.0	13 Nipissing 11.0

A solid reputation attracts the best students and professors—and gives graduates an enviable calling card. Maclean's measures a school's reputation with its own graduates through alumni censuses. As well, editors selected the opinion of more than 1,200 community leaders, chief executive officers, economists and high-school guidance counsellors across Canada.

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Student Worksheet

After reading the charts on the previous pages, students can customize their own shortlinks at www.macleans.ca using the Maclean's figures, choosing schools from any category.

ACQUISITIONS

To gauge the currency of resources, Maclean's measures the proportion of the library budget allocated to updating the university's collection.

Medical/Doctoral	Comprehensive
1 Dalhousie 63.1	1 Toronto 63.1
2 Toronto 60.6	2 Queen's 60.6
3 Saskatchewan 56.7	3 St. Thomas 56.7
4 McMaster 56.7	4 Guelph 56.7
5 Queen's 56.7	5 York 56.7
6 Western 56.7	6 Windsor 56.7
7 Alberta 56.7	7 New Brunswick 56.7
8 Calgary 56.7	8 UBC 56.7
9 UBC 56.7	9 McGill 56.7
10 McGill 56.7	10 Ottawa 56.7
11 Ottawa 56.7	11 Dalhousie 56.7

Primarily Undergraduate

1 Brandon 63.1	10 P.E.I. 56.7
2 Mount Saint Vincent 56.7	11 Wilfrid Laurier 56.7
3 P.E.I. 56.7	12 Trent 56.7
4 Lethbridge 56.7	13 Saint Mary's 56.7
5 Acadia 56.7	14 Brock 56.7
6 Wilfrid Laurier 56.7	15 Mount Saint Vincent 56.7
7 St. Francis Xavier 56.7	16 Lethbridge 56.7
8 Brock 56.7	17 Cape Breton (UCCB) 56.7
9 Brock 56.7	18 Ryerson 56.7

EXPENSES

A measure of financial commitment, this indicator shows the percentage of the university budget devoted to maintaining library services.

Medical/Doctoral	Comprehensive
1 Toronto 3.77	1 New Brunswick 3.77
2 Western 3.77	2 Queen's 3.77
3 Queen's 3.77	3 UBC 3.77
4 UBC 3.77	4 York 3.77
5 Saskatchewan 3.77	5 Guelph 3.77
6 McMaster 3.77	6 Simon Fraser 3.77
7 Alberta 3.77	7 York 3.77
8 Calgary 3.77	8 Lethbridge 3.77
9 Dalhousie 3.77	9 P.E.I. 3.77
10 Ottawa 3.77	10 Mount Saint Vincent 3.77
11 McGill 3.77	11 Dalhousie 3.77

Primarily Undergraduate

1 Brandon 3.77	10 P.E.I. 3.77
2 Mount Saint Vincent 3.77	11 Wilfrid Laurier 3.77
3 P.E.I. 3.77	12 Trent 3.77
4 Lethbridge 3.77	13 Saint Mary's 3.77
5 Acadia 3.77	14 Brock 3.77
6 Wilfrid Laurier 3.77	15 Mount Saint Vincent 3.77
7 St. Francis Xavier 3.77	16 Lethbridge 3.77
8 Brock 3.77	17 Cape Breton (UCCB) 3.77
9 Brock 3.77	18 Ryerson 3.77

Universities

Average Library Grade	Proportion 100% or Higher	Proportion 90% or Higher	Del. Of. (1st Year)	International (Students)	Student Awards	Class Size (1st and 2nd Year Level)	Class Size (3rd and 4th Year Level)	Class Size (5th Year Level)	Faculty Payroll	Faculty Payroll	Library Holdings Per Student	Library Expenditures	Library Expenditures	Alumni Support	Reputation Survey
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18



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Student leaders wrestle with the toughest questions



Each fall, Maclean's presents Canadian students with a detailed profile of universities across the country. This year, with Ottawa threatening to slash university funding, tuition promising to skyrocket and campuses confronting issues of free speech, the editors decided to turn the tables. The magazine invited nine campus journalists and student leaders to tell their stories of the changing face of university life. On Oct. 22, during a marathon 10-hour session, the group wrestled with the painful questions confronting students of the 1990s: Are government cutbacks spurring the slow Americanization of higher education? Is the ideal of a liberal education on the chopping block? Is free speech dead? Does big business belong in the classroom? Welcome to the Maclean's Student Forum.

Maclean's: Traditionally, universities have been considered bastions of free speech. But recently, some groups have been saying that free speech has gone too far in the university under fire?

Lalitte: I never felt that universities were the last bastion of free speech. There have always been restrictions on what we could say and what we could take in courses. When I was an undergrad [at the University of Ottawa], 700 of us signed a petition, trying to get certain courses introduced. It was as if we'd asked for bricks to be thrown.

Sewdy: But it should be difficult to get courses introduced. That's what the administration's there for—they're paid to make the decision.

Lalitte: Is the student the product of the class of the education system? In my eyes, we're the client, and we drive the entire project. Forgive me, but these people are going to be dead and gone in 40 years, and we're going to have to take up the torch.

Heath: Students should have some

kind of input to change curriculum. The old tools that are being presented aren't necessarily what we need—that's proven by the fact that we graduate with the same stuff that everybody else has graduated with and there are no jobs. Our world is changing, and we have to be the driving force for change, through student newspapers, women's centres and student unions.

Mac: Nobody has mentioned the professor. The fact is, there has been a historical conflict between the notion of a university in the academy—Plato's Academy—a place where you go to learn, and the notion of the university as college, a meeting among equals. The placing of the debate in terms of students and administrators loses the notion of the university as a research institution. The reason we are called undergraduate is because our work is preparatory to graduate education. The people who are at university to get job pay will be in the wrong place.

Maclean's: Should universities be research centres?

Roy: Yes, I am very fond of the idea of

TAKING The CAMPUS PULSE

THE MACLEAN'S STUDENT FORUM

Forum left:

ELIANE WYSINGAU '95: a fourth-year history and education student at Laval University; editor of *The Argus*, Laval's student paper and a member of the student union budget committee.

HEATHER DESHOP '94: a fourth-year history law and justice student at Laurier University; president of Laurier's Students' General Association and treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Students.

PAUL PETERNICK '95: once a student of molecular biology, now studying history at the University of

New Brunswick; a vice-president of the student union and member of both a academic senate and board of governors.

SHANEY AZIMAL '95: a fourth-year philosophy student at the University of Waterloo; editor of *Impact*, Waterloo's student newspaper.

LALITTA GHAMBIRJITA '95: in her second year of the MBA program at the University of Windsor.

JOFF GRAY '95: a third-year politics student at Queen's University; editor of *The Queen's Journal* campus paper.

CAROL DU GRAY '95: in his final year of a Canadian studies degree at the University of Calgary; editor of *The Glenlivet*, the university's student paper.

MICHAEL HILLEN '95: in his fourth year of political science at Wilfrid Laurier University; editor of *The Gord*, Laurier's student newspaper.

RAY WESTCOTT '95: in his final year of a degree in mathematics and English literature at the University of Toronto; co-editor of *The Shred*, a campus newspaper.

Student forum

the university as a liberal arts institution, in a place where we require a fairly diverse. The university is a patently inefficient thing. It's inefficient to send a bunch of 18-year-olds to a place to talk about history and politics and the arts for four years. I happen to think it's a beautifully inefficient thing. And I would be loath to see it disappear because we're becoming less concerned with it. Is this a tool which I can use when I walk out the door?

Maclean's: There seems to be a perception that universities are like large cruise ships that can't turn around fast enough to meet the needs of society. Would you agree?

Ross: I am a teaching assistant in a first-year calculus course, and I wish that the students would take it a little more at face value. It's a wonderful discipline. If you allow the academic debate to continue year for year, four years, it seems a good idea. I think this is why we, as a culture, value liberal arts education. It prepares us to be functioning members of our society. I think that we must as informed and intelligent citizenry, people who know what they're going on.

Dumas: The only time you learn anything as an education student when you're in a classroom and a 16-year-old approaches you—there you learn. You certainly don't learn by sitting behind a desk in a room who hasn't been in a class in 20 years. So what is university for? Is it learning for the sake of learning, or to get tools for our trade?

Park: Whether you're in liberal arts or science, they're teaching you how to think, not how to prepare for being a bank manager or an

Maclean's: Are the arts under siege?

Camp: The issue is whether the value of a general liberal arts education is being undermined to the degree of irreversibility by economic and business concerns. The liberal arts education has just refused a white paper on education. It has created a multidisciplinary first fund that is supposed to increase access to the university. The first program that received funding from the access fund was the bachelor of community rehabilitation program. They petitioned the university to create the course and get it funded. It designed specifically to something that is business-related, and it went to the government for funding approval. And that's success.

Park: A lot of it comes down to who is deciding needs. Corporate interests have been all over campus lately—people in their early 20s through early 40s, and they're looking for people with nontraditional backgrounds. They're looking for business students with lots of arts courses, science students with strong engineering backgrounds. But at the same time—God knows not for being about 100—white, male 16-year-olds are telling university presidents: "The market force needs people who are hard-nosed business sorts." These ideas are pressuring the universities and the government into forcing people to be "hustlers"—while those who are shaping the company from the bottom up are looking for nontraditional backgrounds.

Lalibet: Do you see a generation gap? We're functioning as a global economy.

Soudy: Exactly. We have the rest of the world to compete with.

Dumas: To be fair, could it be any other way than having 16-year-old white conservatives controlling funds? The generation gap exists. These people went through school with a different notion of what they were going to get when they finished. We'd do the educating soon enough—whether we like it or not.

Maclean's: I don't want this to totally suggest that students are pushing for a liberal education. Students are being driven to get in and out in three years or four years, to get out and work and be successful.

the short-term needs of business subverting the value of a general liberal arts education?

customer at even a great philosopher. How to think, how to act, how to tackle problems.

Basic research: In earlier articles, too. In molecular biology, I used to study a virus that infects bacteria that helps you digest food. No one gave a damn about it, but the work we used to do is now being applied to AIDS research, and the techniques that we developed are being transferred over.

Impish: On our campus, the majority of students are in arts but all the money is being channelled to business and neuroscience. Our library shunted journals to the arts—old in they had to cut back on journals to keep up with the more important ones. What are these? Business journals. It's a very utilitarian approach. Meanwhile, we read that business is actually looking for people with people's degrees in philosophy—people who have learned to think and don't just have formulas.

Soudy: I'm in philosophy, so I understand the liberal arts. But, I think that universities have to be paid for. At Wheaton, the entire arts faculty is subsidised to the only incoming library. In university education or for getting a job? Why can't it be both? Let's be realistic, the university is part of the community—it has to be useful.



Maclean's: I'd really like to take a religion course. I'm here for the sake of learning. It's not until we're been in school for a couple of years that we realize that just getting a degree and getting out isn't what we're going to get out when we finish we wish.

Jeff: I love the fact that I'm getting a liberal arts education. When I was 18 and starting at Waterloo, I had no idea what I wanted to do. My dad and I went around and asked what a lot of money on me and I was worried that it was going to get me nowhere. But I realized that I've done this. I know some people drop out, switch to commerce, switch to engineering, and then they drop the subject, and that's my applied education. What I do at the Journal is sort of what I'm doing in my school days.

Rap: The problem of talking about what the business community needs from university is that it's driven by short-term needs. Mark Twain, I think it was, said that there's basically a school of osseins. The problem is that the consulting companies to the osseins of 1920

'The university is a naturally inefficient thing. It's inefficient to send a bunch of 18-year-olds to a place to talk about history and politics and the arts for four years. I happen to think it's a beautifully inefficient thing.'

RAY WESTGOTT

are looking for people who are groomed in a certain, versus much students with a few liberal arts courses, or a liberal arts student with a few math courses.

Let's take the action of basic fundamental research. Right now, governments and corporations only want to fund very short-term—ones with a big profile. The problem is that a lot of the really important, method development, basic research out of basic research. Soberly put, looking at a thing that could take 10 years 10 years ago takes it at it and eventually it gives up a little mystery—and the mystery turns out to be applicable to a number of things. This is how the structure of DNA was discovered, just trying to model. I think paying any decent attention to what the university needs and what the business community needs.

Camp: We're here talking about liberal arts education and post-secondary in a universal way. These two ideas can and should peacefully coexist on university campuses. But right now our resources are 80 cents. Money is being diverted from liberal arts to more practical programs. And that's the heart of the matter.

Park: It should be perfectly acceptable—and it's not where I come from—the people out to go to university. We need people with practical skills, and we need people who go in to university and get a mix of practical skills and thinking skills. And that's what we need a brain trust—people who are not just technicians.

Lalibet: Yes. Thinking people are what we need in this country—because we haven't had a history of having very many. The design sector, the value of a nation. **Soudy:** A lot of us have gone from one faculty to another or taken courses outside their disciplines. I think that covers the question of what universities are for: Universities are for exposing students to different ideas and letting the individual decide what he or she wants to do with their life.

In a recession, the liberal arts are going to be funded less, and I think that we have to be realistic about this—cut back on those things that don't actually get money into the economy locally at Waterloo, so we're going to have to cut it. But it's just a matter of cutting off a section of the funding.

Maclean's: Would you argue for cutting an elementary sciences—biology?

Soudy: I'm not saying get rid of it altogether—that would be a sin. But you have a group who are going to get the money? What's driving the decision? If we lose the elementary faculty at Waterloo, we're going to lose 2,500 jobs. In the Waterloo area, in this time going to be in serious trouble? Yes. If we slowly cut back on the philosophy department, will it have the same impact? No.

Park: But the problem here is long-term versus short-term. In the short-term, you're losing 2,500 jobs. By cutting back on the philosophy and basic research of today, you're hurting people 30 to 40 years down the road. So for the practical benefit of keeping a few jobs, you're hurting the progress of society.

Dumas: What is the productivity of an arts degree? At Waterloo, we had 2,300 applicants for the one-year education program last year, but just 250 got accepted. That is a perfect example of people that



'In a recession, the liberal arts are going to be funded last. We have to be realistic about that—cut back on those things that don't actually put money into the economy.'

SANDY ATWAL

say, I really want to study philosophy—but what can I do with a bachel?

When I was in Grade 13, I wrote my MITs in the States for chemical engineering. Later, after taking calculus, I decided that I didn't want to take chemical engineering. The question is: at 16 or 17 years old, do we know enough about what we want to do with our lives? You're not old enough to think and you're not old enough to rent a car, but you'd better be old enough to know exactly what you want to do with the next 10 years of your life.

Soudy: We have to be realistic about this—cut back on those things that don't actually put money into the economy. To broaden your horizons and find out that's not what you want to do is part of the education process. You're not going to know it until that year was wasted. University is not an end in itself. It's a process.

Lalibet: Very very big about \$50,000. For some people, \$10,000 is a heck of a lot of debt. In this culture, people don't really want to know what they want to study.

Jeff: We have that we're probably going to have four or five jobs during our careers. We'll, if that's the case, the liberal arts should be getting even more funding because it teaches people to be independent thinkers.

Impish: But by directing funding towards business and economics, it implies that liberal arts are better.

Dumas: What is success, then? Is success a \$100,000-a-year job?

Soudy: It's a PhD in philosophy. **Lalibet:** I don't think that we have to sit passively while funding is diverted from things that we think are important.

Soudy: Believe it or not, I think actually I agree with you here. We will deliver our own measures of success. When we are successful, we demonstrate that our knowledge is valuable to the community.

Impish: But every day the country becomes more and more insecure. Oh my God, are we good enough, are we good enough? And that trickles down to the graduates as well.

Soudy: It seems to me that what we're looking for is: can we develop a system of postsecondary education that will give us the tools to achieve the kind of success that we want?

Rap: How are you going to develop one institution that serves all masters? It seems fundamentally impossible.

Dumas: Are we forcing people to go to university who have no business being there, only because they feel that they can't fit into society otherwise?

Maclean's: If federal Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy gets his way, and universal access to a degree is guaranteed?

Park: Let's talk success. The reason I'm at UNW is that I got a bigger scholarship than I was offered at other universities. I'm going to graduate with a piece of paper that, to the corporate world, is worth less because it says UNW and not Queen's or U of T. That's where I could afford to go because I come from a large family and I can live at home.

Impish: I think it comes down to regionalism. It's very much the same in Northern Ontario. If you live in the Sudbury area, chances are you're going to go to Laurentian.

Park: I look at my friends who went away—the rich kids—and the kids who stayed at UNW with me. They're the proud kids, they're the

Student forum

potholes' kids—not the lawyers' kids, the doctors' kids, the rich child services' kids.

Leggett: It's an attack on all sides, not only are the grade requirements increasing—you need a minimum of an 80 average to get into just about any program at Laurier that at the same time, for people like myself who had to work hard just to get in, and have to get a part-time job, there's the increase in cost. Laurier? I'm terrified. I've seen my fees go by in a flash, and that comes back to the class issue. And that class discussion is getting worse every day.

Sawdy: I have a major problem with what people are saying here: I can't go to this university, I can't afford it, I have to have these loans to get in. Do you think education is a right or a privilege?

Lalonde: I don't understand how you put a price on knowledge. It's a general right. You have to pay somebody to pass on information, but the ability to get it is a right.



'We're told there's no money. You can find \$1.7 million however, for new turf at our Seagram Stadium. Well, tell your donors that's not where it's needed.'

INGRID NIELSEN

\$ the student the client or the product of the university system?

Sawdy: But books cost money, professors cost money, buildings cost money.

Duane: Education is a privilege. If you go to university, you are not paying for the knowledge—you're paying for the degree. If I want to find out about the feminist movement, I can go to the library and educate myself. I took teaching courses all through university and I don't think I learned a damn thing. When I learned is that when I graduate they're going to give me a piece of paper and say I'm qualified. I earned it, but I had to pay for it. So we are paying for certified education.

Pat: If a high-school diploma is your right, why isn't university education your right at a higher level?

Leggett: I think there should be a right to access. You have to get high grades and it costs a super amount of money. It should be one at the city level—and I'm talking grades. City would do all the support you city and make access a right.



Nielson: Is the solution income-contingent loan repayment? Universities can charge all they want as long as you pay it back according to your future income?

Sawdy: Yes, yes.

Nielson: No, not at all.

Nielson: Why not?

Leggett: There's definitely does not make university accessible. If you want to talk about the difference between rights and privileges and then the financial factor, then it comes back to who benefits from your education. The government is going to tell you it's a personal benefit, you're going to make \$50,000, that does money not benefit to a whole?

Caney: But don't we have to be a little more pragmatic? If tuition jumps, what option do we want? Do we want income contingent or do we want the current system where you have to negotiate your loan, with very fixed rates and time to pay it back, and if you pass a pay-

'They're looking for people with arts degrees just to man the shake machine at McDonald's. Education may be a right and it may be a privilege, but we are certainly improving the need for education.'

DUANE WYSZYNSKI

ment, you default. So what's the alternative? It's the lesser of two evils.

Jeff: You've raised a good point. Two worried with income-contingent loan repayment (ICLR). It sounds great on paper if you make less than a certain amount, you pay less of a percentage and it's spread over 15 or 20 years. There are correlations between university degrees and incomes. But hold it a second, for this to work, the loans have to be accessible to everyone. And everyone is going to ask for the maximum amount of money. And the government's reason for its introducing ICLR is not to increase access—it's to save money on universities. They're going to spend more on ICLR—and not get any of it back—because no one is getting jobs. And the loans will be out.

Sawdy: Go to a bank and ask to borrow to buy a car, and say, 'I'll pay it back depending on how much money I make.' This is a really smart deal for students—to borrow for an education, and pay it back depending on how much money you make.

Pat: When you go to a bank to get a loan for a car, you are the one benefiting from that car. We educated Banting and Best and they brought us insulin. Medical benefited from that. Money was invested in these people and the return benefited society.

Secondly, there is a whole class issue in ICLR because the current potential of education, of women, of the handicapped, are much less than for men, for Americans, straight, white males. I will likely make more money than the average female. So over time, a woman of color will spend a while but more money paying that back than the

white male who can pay it all earlier with less interest priority.

Sawdy: Patrick mentioned Banting and Best. To be realistic, we probably won't invest money. We'll benefit a company and they'll pay us.

Jeff: You become more affluent because you have an education—and there is a small effort. And yes, it does benefit society. But with ICLR, the 25- to 30-year-old population—people who affect things like housing starts—are going to have to channel a whole lot of money into paying off their debts. A whole lot of money will be out of circulation.

Sawdy: How much disposable income would people have if they had to go to university in the first place? Education is expensive—I think insurance is a little more product of society.

Jeff: Exactly. Education is a societal thing.

Sawdy: I am an individualist.

Jeff: That I like. And is a part of that, I still think you probably can benefit society with a PhD in philosophy.

Ryan: The problem, once again, is short-term thinking. I can drop \$10,000 tuition and I'll get a degree and I'll discover for 1990s requires that insurance and I've squared accounts.

Caney: In Alberta, they're going to be bringing down pensionable reductions that universities say supposed to use to guide themselves. Let's say the performance indicator is a percentage of students who find a job at the end that they studied in. All of a sudden, you're starting to divert the focus of that institution in a way it might not have wanted to go. Who sets the performance indicator?

Duane: If the government doesn't set the standards, who does?

Leggett: This is where we should put our vote to work.

Ryan: Again, there is a tendency to be swayed by short-term thinking. As a society, we decided some years ago that we were interested in funding post-secondary education because we felt that the continuous debate that is engendered in the secondary causes our democratically free and democratic society. And we felt that was of value.

We are becoming preoccupied with post-secondary. There's a general small-mindedness. God damned kids, we aren't going to get them anything for free? We're perfectly happy giving corporations the breaks.

Duane: The people who are saying 'God damned kids are people who didn't need to go to university. How many have parents who didn't even finish high school and get jobs because the criteria were so much different? Nowadays, they're looking for people with arts degrees just to man the shake machine at McDonald's. Education may be a right and it may be a privilege, but we are certainly supporting the need for education on people.'

Jeff: This educational institution is a bit in limbo. I'm glad my friend, Barb, said we're several years ago. And you can't stop at a master's—you have to get a PhD in philosophy to get anywhere, right?

Sawdy: Stop looking on me.

Leggett: As a teacher, we're said there's no money. You can find \$1.7 million, however, for new turf at our Seagram Stadium. They need '00s, that's because it was donated. Well, tell your donors that's not where it's needed. We need it in the classroom.

Caney: The University of Calgary had its 25th anniversary in 1990 and built a new \$40-million land-raising campaign—prize donations, public donations. None of that money went into operating costs.

Leggett: They should try to convey a better image of where money is needed. That turns a real sort of on school. They let you decide what lot of hell you put your money into. Who controls Campus Life?

Duane: We have to ask ourselves how much all this is on our backs. How many people have gone to universities where the students demand a bigger pot and more exercise equipment? Lakehead University,



'We educated Banting and Best and they brought us insulin. Money was invested in these people and the return benefited society.'

PAT FITZPATRICK

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Student forum

with 6,500 students, has one of the biggest pools in Canada. What does that tell you? And we still can't fit them all in. We had this huge debate over how much money should be put into exercise equipment. This is coming from people who won't use the stairs to go up two flights in the library. If we were really there to learn, would we cry as much because we don't have single perforce? I am not against having fun, but if we make these demands, we demand we'll better expect an increase in tuition.

Carrie: Students aren't clamoring for freebies things. That's not how long-term success. Students are clamoring for smaller classes and books in the library to do their research.

Rage: It's not unusual in Toronto to take classes with more than a few hundred—they're horrible.

SHOULD

Carrie: If you look at exit surveys across Canada and look at what students enjoyed, they say. The gotten into contact with professors who turned out to be new ideas. Professors have a little amount of time to spend with students.

The fact is that a lot of institutions are in the process of reputation-building, where things like turf or the status are more important than class sizes. None. I wouldn't accuse every university administrator of this. But there are certain ones who are looking to enhance their reputations to draw more of campus feeling. It's a self-defeating prophecy. If you can prove to the government that you can operate with less money, it gets more.

Pat: I think the concept that students are only interested in a bigger job or a better football field is ridiculous. Until as a school on the rise. Ten years ago, we were a provincial music work project, and the quality of students that were attending those days is far better. It's a good place to be right now. What people are complaining about is why don't they have better quality of education?—can't do my work without them. People are complaining about the quality of their education. No one cares really that we don't have a football team. Give us some books, give us smaller class sizes.

Deanne: But if you think every student is there just to learn, that's really not the case. Look at the student who doesn't care about education as you still going to argue that a lot of kids don't care a lot about education? The figures are absolutely high.

Maclean's: Given the current climate on campuses, with problems of ethnic rage and sexual and political correctness, do people feel stifled?

Lalita: It has to be a bit of a delicate state between controversial issues raised in class for the purpose of discussion—as opposed to harmful comments. It comes down to actual respect.

Lalita: I was the only woman in the first program last year, and it was very difficult for me. I found the atmosphere so hostile. In one of my first classes, a guy said something like, "I like my women tempora."

In one of my first classes, a guy said something like, "I like my women tempora." When I asked him what that meant, he said, "lightly battered."

LALITA GHANDOTA

ra. When I asked him what that meant, he said, "lightly battered." And this was within the course of his presentation. Now, I found that offensive. Because the professor didn't seem to understand, I stood up and said, "Are you going to say something or not?" I think it's the role of the professor to direct the class into productive areas. I said, "This is your job and this

going to leave the room now because I no longer feel as if we're getting anywhere." This kind of thing goes on on a daily basis for women in business classes, engineering classes.

Lalita: During Octoberfest in Kitchener-Waterloo, there was a house party. A girl was having someone in one of the bedrooms—these are facts I got from the police file. She was allegedly beaten and sexually assaulted. We are very fortunate because our president was the first at the National

Association for the Status of Women and also very progressive. But when I try to do a story on sexual assault, some people have it. I don't want to happen here—Lalita is a pretty open campus.

Deanne: There's a lot of denial. Lakehead University doesn't want to say "The one thing you should know is that we're in the middle of the book and it's not very safe. Please come to Lakehead but don't go walking at night."

Maclean's: What about zero tolerance?

Pat: Last fall of 1993, Matt Vignola, a tenured assistant professor of mathematics, wrote an article in the student paper. He claimed, among other things, that any woman who goes back to a guy's room should give him sex because he can't control his urges. He went on to say that sexual assault is not as harmful to someone who is not a virgin. Clearly outrageous views, in my opinion. This sort of a free forum—as a media center. But it is my opinion that any university was not coming a printing of Vignola for what he did. They should have gotten rid of him years ago for bringing out Jewish propaganda into the classroom. The university got rid of him because it was bad PR.

Deanne: It is fairness, I think he considered more than that. He let the university. I could not effectively learn in his class knowing that he felt this way. I think he deserves what he got.

Deanne: If a math professor says, "The slave trade was justifiable because of this," you have to ask, "What does this have to do with math?" If a history teacher says, "Food for thought: the slave trade was justified," there is a little more context. If I am an Afro-Caribbean or from a racialized background, I would find that offensive. I think it's a good idea to get a GP.

Pat: We accept a wide studying. Philippe Robitaille is my genetics class, and it was probably the most intellectually challenging class I ever took in science. Because we all had an emotional gut reaction, we assessed Robitaille to be wrong. But the professor said, "That was



There has to be a distinction made between controversial issues raised in class—as opposed to harmful comments.'
HEATHER BISHOP



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Queen's University



Kingston, Ontario

Student forum

is a wrong. Look at his research methods—scientifically true it isn't. Even though his views bothered the hell out of me, it made me realize: **McKenna's: Let's have to budget outside. Do you feel it's unavoidable?**

Pat: I am, I am, I am. (New Brunswick Premier [Graham] McKenna, who most of us out here would consider to be the Antichrist, goes on and on about how poor Canadians are the future of this country and we have to invest in education. If we're the future, and education is so important, why are they cutting funds to education?)

Lillian: And today's back.

McKenna's: How do you get more control over where the money goes?

Roy: The area, historically, were always dependent on the intervention of wealthy economists. I'm glad that the government has taken over the task, that it has made the commitment to the notion of cross-length funding of the university. Now, it should keep up its end of the bargain, the same way it does with the National Gallery. If you start taking a national referendum on every

COULD

painting that goes into the National Gallery, there are going to be a lot of black velvet boxes and dogs playing poker.

McKenna's: And what about tenure?

Carry: The mass media have portrayed professors as nothing more than red-civil servants, eagerly sucking on the public teat—and that's generally untrue. The notion of tenure protecting academic freedom is really important. When a professor stays in an institution for a long time, they become part of that university's community. A tenured professor can provide a qualitatively different level of education than a bunch of hired guns. Professors are humans for all kinds of different reasons: for students, for good students, for research efforts, for new innovative approaches. The tenured professors help build the institution, they establish programs at universities and they enhance the quality of education.

There is also this perception that professors are huge vacations. This ridiculous learning takes time. The professors have responsibilities to keep learning, and students are critically important.

Duncan: High school teachers assigned for 50 years without that break.

Lillian: Most of us were bored out of our minds in high school because we weren't challenged. Teachers are working without remuneration and appreciation.

Duncan: I am bored in a lot of my university classes, too.

Pat: I wouldn't be in history today if it weren't for the fact that my current supervisor took an hour at his dip to go over what we'd done.

Roy: When I'm told that we have to cut back because there's just so much money for Canadian universities—the well has run dry—at all times wonder. It seems to me (this way) the case is the real dilemma when [former prime minister Brian] Mulroney's government was handing out tax concessions to every two-bit corporation across the

country. I don't think that's our responsibility at this point to see the way. There's some sort of direct action required. Instead of university administrators saying to the government, "We can make do with a little less," I think it's their duty to say, "If you keep cutting back, we shut down the university."

Sandy: I think universities need to be run like businesses. As it is now, money is pumped into them in a way that they can't fit, and that's totally unacceptable. Private industry is one place to get funds, and I know people that only engineering and business will get money. That's not the case.

Jeff: Bill's priority won't be in fund English departments.

Duncan: Who are the consumers in this case? Are they the students—or the general public? Or does AGAT control our learning because it gives us a whole lot of dollars to?

Sandy: That should be their right.

Jeff: I don't think that providing postsecondary education is a broad cross-section of the population is a profit-making venture. As Roy said, it's a beautifully inefficient system.

Sandy: You can call it beautifully inefficient. But you're going to have to get money somewhere. A lot of business men and people who have that liberal arts background. You'll find that those people won't want back into the university. In the general belief that we have to rely on the government to save philosophy and English? And if they don't, then absolutely nobody is going to fund philosophy and English?

Jeff: People want money to get money back.

Carry: Laurence has just mentioned with Terry and a number of other businesses in the Sudbury area. But how does

money is going to be just as well-spent in the philosophy department as opposed to chemical engineering? It doesn't much. And you're saying that those with a liberal arts degree are going to donate money back? Those people won't make the load of money it's going to take to keep that kind of education alive. The higher programs can be funded by corporate sponsors, but everybody has to fund liberal arts. And I think that's not the government's job to fund it all.

Pat: Sole liability on corporations is an evil thing. They're not giving money because they want to see self-willed graduates. They're looking applied research, and basic research is going to go by the wayside. But basic research is the foundation on which applied research is built.

Carry: I think we're headed to a multi-tiered system. McGill and Queen's are going to be able to charge more money because people are going to be willing to pay more money to go there. That will attract better professors, and other universities are going to suffer. I think Newsworthy's gross a point might represent a very fundamental change in the way that education is delivered in this country, because we're not just looking at two-tiered, massive amounts of money. We're also looking at a pretty substantial reduction in funding to do second education. We're going to lose professors and courses and classes are going to get larger.

What's to stare is more self-directed learning; we're going to have less contact with professors, but we're going to have more access to information and we're going to be expected to do a lot more work than we did now.

This could mean institutional chaos because the student body is going to travel. If I'm going to be spending \$7,000 in tuition, maybe I'll go to McGill. Eventually, I think that everyone should have access to an affordable quality university education in whatever discipline they want to pursue. It seems to me that that's not something that's going to be in this country.

Sandy: Say you did have a two-tiered system, one with universities that everyone could go to and a limited number of universities that be would only rich people could go to. What's the worst that's going to come out of that?

Joshua: These schools are obviously going to get more research

there **is excellence in the absence of tenure?**

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Student forum

money and have higher-quality teaching staff, people on the cutting edge, better facilities.

Sandy: You're talking me that Harvard is the best school in the United States because it's the most expensive?

Duncan: Well, I'll tell you something: they don't have books called *What They Don't*.

Jeff: There may be differences between Queen's and Lakehead, but it sure isn't as big as between Harvard and Western Michigan.

Carry: If there's anything positive that could come out of all the multi-tiered system, it's that you might see a system that would be much more responsive to student input. If our contributions jumped to 80 per cent overnight, you'd better believe that universities would start paying attention.

Duncan: But how are they going to respond? Do we really want a five bagel with every 10 kins?

Sandy: Better teachers and better courses. That's the incentive—not the bagel.

Jeff: We're going away from the basic problem across sectors, across. Under a private system, it's not a question of whether the system will be more responsive. It's a question of whether people can afford to go at all.

Carry: When you start to treat university education like it's a consumer good, then it's available for the people who have the money to consume consumer goods. It isn't a *Twinkie*.

Houston: A lot of students in Northern Ontario go to home-town universities because they can't afford the cost of living somewhere else. So I'm not sure it's even relevant to be talking about which university is going to provide you with wages when the tuition is \$8 000 or \$20 000.

Macleod/Hc: Governments are saying the cuts have to come. Do you believe the budget and have a two-tiered university system?

Carry: I'd cut the ivory. The things that are so central to human existence—and God forgive me for saying this because far right policy is my major—are not but shoes and guns and toilets. They're education and health. That's what makes the average person happy. We should love them to cut other things.

Jeff: Maybe we should make the bond markets wait a little longer to reap their profits.

Pat: Assembly's paper didn't come down in a slow motion. It's almost like this is not the Ten Commandments.

Laffitte: As Ray said, major corporations get away with not paying taxes. Where are our priorities as a society?

Jeff: But why is the bond market selling public policy? We're having cut us out. What did we vote those people in for?

Sandy: Maybe the problem is that we are few and the boomers are many. As a younger generation, we're going to have to fight harder for something we're having cut us out.

Carry: I've stated by this show of optimism.

Pat: Maybe Jeff can just start singing *O Canada* in French. But unfortunately, we're not empowered to harness out these issues. I am so sick and tired of the concept of Generation X. We're going to be producing more gearhead to deal with the scallies they're sloughing off of us as they get generation over. So let's organize. Let's become active.

Carry: The only thing that I can see that we could possibly do is have every student in Canada withhold their tuition fees.

Laffitte: They did it in France and it worked.

Pat: If you want to preserve what we have that's working, do it in incremental steps—don't come across the border looking ridiculous.

Carry: In Alberta last year, we had a provincial government elected, and the student union ran a campaign called *Vote Education*. They sent questionnaire out to candidates, and the Tories categorically refused to answer, saying there was going to be this big consultative process once the new government was formed. The Tories got elected, and the promise of a consultative process was just a smokescreen.

Laffitte: Why do you presuppose that because you lobby a bunch of politicians, they're going to do what you need them to do?

Sandy: For the second time today, I agree with you.

Carry: In there anybody interested in exchanging addresses?

Macleod/Hc: At the moment, radical students with their business cards. □

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What's HOT

What gets top marks—or failing grades—on Canadian campuses

The perennial appeal of a student pub on Friday afternoons, the mystery meat in residence cafeteria—these are the universal truths of undergraduate life. And more often than not, it's these truths that stick in the graduate's memory, long after the intricacies of advanced English and Biochemistry 101 have faded away.

This September, Maclean's reporters Sara Curtis, Scott Stebbins and Feline Bolev contacted university students across the country—editors of student newspapers, radio station DJs, campus leaders—and asked them to poll their colleagues on what makes their school tick and what ticks them off. For several weeks, hundreds of students (anonymous) and students (not anonymous) shared their views. Maclean's even held an open-line radio program soliciting opinions from across the campus. The taped submissions, often running upwards of five pages, were articulate, imaginative and highly entertaining. Most had something to say about their pubs, their residence food, their rising tuition and the lack of campus parking space. Needless to say, certain comments were unpalatable. From the serious to the sophisticated, a sampling of responses in the students' own words:

ACADEMA

WHAT'S HOT

- Fine pencils and eraser yards
- The 10th or sixth year of a four-year degree: nobody wants to leave
- Willett House—newest female residence
- Business Reach (fresh—is major event) for business students
- Plead
- Keira beer brewed in Halifax

NOT HANGOUTS: The Sun The Coffee Merchant The Ave (with 50-cent drink at Happy Hour)

WHAT'S HOT

- The phasing out of the three-year BA
- Linings for everything, from bus to the registrar's office
- Blastoff cafeteria food—basic stop
- Eaton House—an all male residence with a wild reputation and noisy odor
- Several late professors keep students in class (or public cathedrals) for up to 10 hours—and they always seem to be on Friday mornings

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

WHAT'S HOT

- Cheap (but) control from health services
- Annual beer gardens
- Drama 149—an improvisation course that every takes to full the line arts requirement
- The best view of Edmonton from RMT (Room at the Top, a bar on the seventh floor of the Students Union Building)
- **HOT HANGOUTS:** RMT, especially on Karaoke night

WHAT'S HOT

- Chunks of concrete dropping from the education south building
- Huge first year psychology classes
- No live bands at the Power Plant—a bar once known for hosting Canadian talent
- Courses being dropped
- Loud, polite (or not) smokers in Trail: the re-opening halfway from the on-campus Hus mall to Rutherford Library
- Two hour hours to pay tuition fees

BISHOP'S

WHAT'S HOT

- Professors know your name
- Village Diner restaurant (provide it's in)
- Golf on a nine-hole campus course for \$5
- Great relations between the students

and the people of Lethbridge

- Tripling the on-campus population for Saturday football games
- **HOT HANGOUT:** The Golden Lion
- **WHAT'S HOT**
- Professors know your name
- High rent in a small town
- The football team's lack in play (it's)
- Fresh 15, the average weight gain during first year—with some blame



Students, such as the three girls above, from Halifax, students at Acadia's Willett House, women's residence (left)

going to Cowhurst Dining Hall's 100-year-old hot policy

- Administrative office hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., with a 15-hour lunch break

BRANDON

WHAT'S HOT

- Professors know your name
- Local music: Global Village Trucking Company, a great local band and jazz night at GLOD (Student Union Drinking Spot)
- The new \$7.5-million library building, if only there had been more money for new books and periodicals
- Professors John Blake (English), Smolen, Jon Deneck and Eric Black (economics), George Hildebrand (math and computer science)
- Cheap tuition
- Tracy MacLeod who, after having her leg amputated last year, returned to become the leading scorer on the basketball team

NOT HANGOUTS: suits Underhill, Houston's

WHAT'S HOT

- Security about administration's policies

- Recycled, five-year-old teaching material
- Student council spending (conference spending habits)
- Staff at registrar's office and student services
- Inadequate campus security

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

WHAT'S HOT

- "Beer gardens"—Friday afternoon roasting in search of the cheapest beer
- Storm the Wall: the biggest international event in Canada, with teams of five trying to scale a 10-foot wall after running, springing, cycling and swimming
- The Internet and e-mail
- Reliability
- Daytime USA, an inside diving game
- **HOT HANGOUT:** The Pit on Wednesday nights
- **WHAT'S HOT**
- The Utopian—the student paper that has remained unpublished this year
- Green waste hanging from campus trees
- The Canadian Federation of Students—which uses students have refused to join six times
- Campus cowboys—the security force
- Liveness at The Pit

BROCK

WHAT'S HOT

- Seniors, when you can actually talk questions
- Cheap parking—\$2 a day in most places
- Relatively new residences
- Interconnected buildings
- Good professor-student ratio
- **HOT HANGOUTS:** Talgate, Charlie's, Gord's Place
- **WHAT'S HOT**
- Waterproofing
- The library in the bottom floor of the Scholastic Tower—students spend half their time in the elevator
- Leaky cabs—especially in
- Thrift Complex
- Bill (being an identity)
- Not centrally located

CALGARY

WHAT'S HOT

- Interdisciplinary degrees—is sold
- permission to a plan old SA
- APEC's facilities: leftovers from the



What's Hot, What's Not

administration to student profiles
• Many courses are too theoretical and not practical enough

UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE
WHAT'S HOT
• ULINK: on-line registration
• Alberta weather
• Low student-professor ratio
• Hiking and biking
• Proximity to the Rockies
• Applied studies and co-op programs

HOT HANGOUTS: The Zoo
WHAT'S NOT
• Fresh Week: there isn't one
• Alberta weather
• Concessions
• Limited bus service
• Conservative community: Lethbridge is located in the Bible Belt
• Giant biceps rock-rollers

MANITOBA
WHAT'S HOT
• Two-headed calves displayed in the agriculture building
• The faculty of agriculture, aka "The Aggies"
• Freshly cooked piping in the front lobby
• Dribble: a soccer-like game played in the dishes on campus in winter
• Common socials—the wildest
• Bathroom Betty and Johnny: Male shorts of paper at the campus washrooms where you write down your problem and get advice from other students
HOT HANGOUTS: The Penby, Scandals, Campus

WHAT'S NOT
• No campus pub
• No campus radio station
• Walking in January from the parking lots
• Overstuffed books at the campus bookstore
• Cheesecake with Beverly Hills 00210
• Menu of Schizmo's campus restaurant hasn't changed since the last Liberal government

MCCILL
WHAT'S HOT
• Vibrant student media
• Active student: breakaway, gay community
• Montreal
• Diverse and active student groups
• Prof. Tom Nagura: Undergraduate Economy course—guaranteeing drug dealing money laundering and black marketeering
• Student only from more than 130 countries
• Affordability: Quebec's tuition fees are still the lowest in Canada

HOT HANGOUTS: Big, Fou, Foules, Electrochips
WHAT'S NOT
• Inadequate and dated library facilities
• Inadequate social and sexual harassment policies
• Aggressive student body, apologetic student government

• Lack of multicultural diversity: "The world according to danc'well star"
• Limited off-campus student photo
• Administration provides inadequate access to communications technology and the Internet
• Impremiable bureaucracy

McMASTER
WHAT'S HOT
• Our nuclear reactor
• Princess Point, a nearby park, is scenic
• University Hall—a grand old building
• Henson is the daughter capital of Canada—home to the first Tim Horton outlet, and there are seven discount joints on campus alone
• Football coach Al Bruno—coach of the Titans when they won the Grey Cup in 1988



HOT HANGOUTS: The Downstairs Join The Hot
WHAT'S NOT
• Our nuclear reactor
• Priority: radio on campus
• Inadequate university administration
• No university center—four years after univ. is a commitment to build one, and \$4 million of students' contributions later

MEMORIAL
WHAT'S HOT
• Cheap beer at the Brownway—on campus bar
• The Internet system—free student access
• The new food court in the Thomson Student Center opened by independent franchisees



Day croaker of McGill, Vincent's Prof. Tom Nagura, expert on the underground economy of money laundering, black marketeering (left), Mount Saint Vincent president Elizabeth Parr-Johnston (right)

HOT HANGOUTS: The Downstairs Join The Hot
WHAT'S NOT
• Naked and student-aid images
• Unavailable courses due to large number of first-year students admitted under new, relaxed regulations
• Heavy tuition fees—while administration buys expensive textbooks and plays for the campus welfare
• Camping outside this security offices overnight for a night parking permit
• Compulsory 32% to walk across the stage, not ending up and gown rental
• Student id apathy regarding students' union elections, tuition increases, decreasing government funding

MONCTON
WHAT'S HOT
• Wide range of extracurricular activities
• Flexible admission requirements
• 1600-700 computer and telephone registration system
• Accessible administration and support staff

For an small university, Moncton offers a multitude of student services
• The new student centre
• A limited of access—orientation week
• Regional hospitality
HOT HANGOUTS: Le Bateau de Pêche Le Kitchi
WHAT'S NOT
• Admission criteria not high enough
• It's always windy
• Few buildings look out of place
• Too many seasonal structures
• Poor lawn-golf facilities
• Food prices in campus eateries too high
• Smelly washrooms in the Tallon building

MONTRÉAL
WHAT'S HOT
• Student-funded CIBC/HSBC sports centre pool, acquired and rock climbing
• Location: the view a great from the escalators that ascend the mountain
• Freshly baked
• Guest speakers from around the world
• Breweries—a major business accessory
HOT HANGOUTS: Le Clacere
WHAT'S NOT
• Complaints about teaching: there is a drive to



get access to controversial student evaluations
• Heavy carrying backpacks
• Pavilion Project: a place like building that is a nightmare to negotiate
• Tallon going up
• Class sizes on the rise

MOUNT ALLISON
WHAT'S HOT
• Knowing everyone at student services by their first names: the dean of students is known as "Charlie"
• Accessible professors
• Baskerville, where there is only one set of traffic lights, is one of the most beautiful towns in the Maritimes
• Small classes
• Floor plans: all campus house profiles
HOT HANGOUTS: The Golden 'A' Cafe, The Tattersmith Club
WHAT'S NOT
• Geomorphs: bobbed between beauty and administration
• Two billion strikes in three years—and the

HOT ISSUES

A sampling of the issues facing students in campus newspapers the fall

• **Simon Fraser University:**
A code of student conduct passed by the senate in August states that "the student shall, by word or action, disrupt university activities," and threatens expulsion if a student fails to comply. The preamble to the code declares that a "student not be permitted to unnecessarily limit free speech" but a coalition of student groups, including the student union and the International Sociologists, worries that it might be used to prevent demonstrators and is fighting to have the code repealed—or at least modified

• **Ryerson Polytechnic University:**
Aggressive fundamentalist retooling is a growing concern.

possibility of another fire year
• **Protestors of 1960s-style** billboards welcoming us to Mount A
• Nobody's ever proved it, but we're pretty sure the cafeteria brings in ted bears in 30-gallon drums and uses it to pour up everything from the Salisbury couch to soup
• Poor soundproofing in the library
• Security staff, out back in 1980-1981, have been replaced

MOUNT SAINT VINCENT
WHAT'S HOT
• Small size—students get to know classmates and profs
• Great focus on women's issues
• Feminist university president: Elizabeth Parr-Johnston
• Several programs offer co-operative education options
• Women's soccer team
• Few classes are held on Fridays
HOT HANGOUTS: The Link
WHAT'S NOT
• Raw rain, rain of old 15
• No hockey team
• Cheap, wide computer system crashes regularly—during term-paper season about every other day
• Venn's, the only on-campus pub, is closed for renovations
• No soccer field
• No guys residence

• Our bus stop frequently moves because of the constant construction on the highway near school, you never know where the bus will stop today to day
• Small size—students get to know classmates and profs
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Sex, free speech, cults and co-ed housing

According to Ed Keener, features editor at the *Cowpuncher* student paper, the Church of Christ using "love bombing" guilt, fear and pressure tactics to lure in prospects. The student union has received at least three calls in which the fell from annoyed or frightened students, and student services has implemented a "bait avoidance" program

• **Academics:**
Upper-year students of Crowell Tower, the privately all-male residence, are upset that women have been permitted to live within its hallowed halls. And with rumors that two more single-sex residences might be going co-ed, men from other houses are voicing outrage. "The boys don't want women in Falcon, unless they're invited as overnight guests," says Tracy Lightner, editor of *The Atholston* student paper. She adds "They want to be able to walk around naked, and do other male-bonding things."

SARA CURTIS

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK (UNB)
WHAT'S HOT
• Football issue—undrafted for generations
• UNB engineers know enough English to write their own newspaper—Frank goodness for golf check
• With the opening of a Harvey's, artists no longer have to leave campus to find jobs
• Dalton Camp: proud positive that editors of the student newspaper can get degrees
• Small size since
HOT HANGOUTS: The Colter, The College Hill Social Club
WHAT'S NOT
• Anne Murray is our most famous graduate
• The law here is a B- byline in good repair, Elvin was there
• The superlatives who decided that the annual outdoor concert should be held indoors
• The student union, in order to promote alcohol education, opened a bar

SPINISCH
WHAT'S HOT
• The student union, well under construction
• Picturesque town—couple of linked series of beautiful lakes with hiking trails
• Unless of course larger universities, you actually get to see your professor, and not a teaching assistant and get to know them as friends
• Study exposure
HOT HANGOUTS: Wyder's, The Zoo, Connaiss
WHAT'S NOT
• Student union, because it's still under construction and causing a great inconvenience
• Many weird spots and courses are not offered, due to size of school
• The geography department: several optional

What's Hot, What's Not

courses that will be awarded this year because a qualifying professor could not be found.

- The library—currently adequate for the needs of upper-year students
- Winter in North Bay
- North Bay Transit
- Blue children food

OTTAWA WHAT'S HOT

- Location: in the capital, downtown, close to the Rideau Canal and skating
- Routine: "to go" is over campus
- Bilingualism: students hear both of Canada's official languages every day
- Canal: computer centre with helpful staff
- Humour: and flexible administration

NOT HANGOUTS: Father and Son's Royal Oak

WHAT'S HOT

- Location: close to all those do-anything politicians
- Powder: it's free, gray and cheap, after all
- Bilingualism: you hear both languages but the two academics speak in sharp relief
- Library: understaffed
- Climate: winters unbearably cold, windy, tons of snow and slippery campus walkways

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

- What's HOT:
 - Freshier lounge: films and popcorn on Friday afternoons
 - The Panthers: especially the hockey team
 - Hanging out at "the pit" coffee shop
 - Canada Games sports centre, opened in 1991
 - Business Society parties
 - Golden MacGilly: junior at the student union
 - Checkboards in the bathrooms
 - Residence: great parties
- NOT HANGOUTS: Myers: The Chatterbox (Piquette); The Apothecary

WHAT'S HOT

- Financing air: latest of adding to class
- Life: live on the McDonalds from a resident McDonald's
- Tutors: increase
- High-speed cafeteria food
- Student apathy
- Large, people-skunks
- e-mail advice

UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A MONTREAL (UQAM)

- WHAT'S HOT:
 - Direct underground access between the main building on campus and the subway
 - Downtown Montreal
 - The 6040Q: computerized library index
 - Two treatment rights on campus
 - Several professors: excellent staff and recognized in the community
 - Barbed courses start at 9:30 a.m.
 - La Verrière: a sunny cafeteria with windows that look out on a waterfall
 - The pastoral sciences department
- NOT HANGOUTS: Le Second Cup
- WHAT'S HOT:
 - The so-called food in the cafeteria

- Impersonal administration: lots of phone machines
- Too many seasonal instructors
- No student radio station
- Advertising in the washrooms—even in the cubicles
- The neighbourhood can be dangerous at night—especially for women
- The library
- Many UQAM students leave campus right after classes and don't get involved



Beats all off-licence
Geoffrey Smith, Queen's party professor, is a former C.I.A. agent who is up at P.E.I. (p. 1)



QUEEN'S

WHAT'S HOT

- The new \$42-million state-of-the-art library—truly a library for the girls
- Queen's east campus, its to speak, the International Study Centre at the 14th-century Henderson House (Crestle, England)
- The Kingston music scene—the Tragically Hip live here
- Parties at Lolo's Restaurant
- The student ghetto
- The Queen's bands: bagpipes and Highland dances lead our fighting song, the Oat Thyme
- Economics Prof. Thoma Day, and her report on the billion-dollar cost of violence against women
- Outspoken history Prof. Geoffrey Smith: he can repair a bow tie with pride
- Smokers: fund-raising parties with people in your year and faculty
- Lure Ontario: live right on the television

NOT HANGOUTS: Live Quest Pub
The Cheese Laundry Cafe

WHAT'S HOT

- Freshers—Queen's gets more than its fair share
- Kingston weather: cold, wet and unforgiving
- The physical education centre: dark, dark and absolutely no ventilation

- Everyone in this town hates us
- Kingston last color: they are not pleasant
- Overcoming school spirit
- Mockintosh: Cony Hall, a virtual 15th-century
- Lintage: as much a part of Queen's as Oat Thyme

REGINA

WHAT'S HOT

- A canoe opening in Regina so we can know our student loans
- The first women's centre established in Canada
- The Saskatchewan Indian: Federated College: a degree granting native-run institution—the only one of its kind in North America
- The Language Institute: Cabela's, real chills, good food, too

NOT HANGOUTS: Crammed

- Ugly landscaping—a big roof of eight months of the year
- PhD deficiency among teaching staff
- Issues-related student union building
- No football team
- Overcrowded parking areas
- Cozier athletic teams: building a tradition of mediocrity

RYERSON

WHAT'S HOT

- Right next to the subway
- Hookers on the edge of campus
- Vendor: new driving down hotdog prices
- Real-life practical schooling
- Bakers: reminding students on the way to school
- Next to one of the biggest gay communities in North America

NOT HANGOUTS: The Library Pub, The Jaxx

WHAT'S HOT

- Hookers on the edge of campus
- Outdated books in the library
- Baked cookies
- Panhandlers
- Crime and pollution
- Harangue student apathy

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SIKRA

What's Hot, What's Not

make a pleasing contribution)

- The library: abominably short hours
- The Code of Student Conduct: many students believe this new piece of administrative policy effectively eliminates their right to free speech
- OIU is a thoroughly administrator-coloured campus—leading to some apathy
- Transit: No shuttle bus to the satellite campus Harbour Centre

TORONTO
WHAT'S HOT
 • An acknowledgment last year: only 47 per cent of incoming students identified themselves as "white"

- West curriculum: Swedish to French origins
- Library: said to be one of North America's largest
- Architecture: a 100-year-old castle and a library that looks like a Gaudí house
- Great House on Spadina Avenue
- Tany's: luck and roving catkins: coffee, great parent-visit atmosphere
- Kinesiology: and a seminar all why you should quit smoking
- Engineering Society: a school spirit
- Netix: "No clothing plastic baby bunnies, fatty sweaters, kites and Walkmans"

NOT HANGOUTS: Quebec coffee house

WHAT'S HOT
 • The administration's monopoly on selling alcohol on campus
- The province's attempt to shut U of T into the next millennium: cutting popular programs while attracting high-paying research and engineering graduate students
- Bursarship
- Bow: you are a rare odd student number
- Lack of space for student activities
- Most students are commuters and rush home to jobs, cars and families

• Scarborough College: one of the world's largest deposits of concrete

• Graduated professors

• Student politics, allegations and arrests of misappropriation of funds, scandalous elections and smear campaigns against candidates

TRINT
WHAT'S HOT
 • Belenavich's (the welcoming gift to President Canale)
- "Heat of the Year" fall rowing regatta
- Two reading weeks, in October and February
- Pelanque location near the Chabot River
- Recycling program
- The Elders and Trivelpiece People's Gathering, which draws more than 6,000 participants
- The Trent Day Care Centre

• Environmental and resources studies

NOT HANGOUTS: The Cello

WHAT'S HOT
 • The steps: not very wheelchair accessible
- First year registration: very confusing
- Repeating the annual RAGGUS party with the dry Trent Fest festival
- Dated computers in the lab
- Lack of library research material
- Women's studies: many think the program represents the views of the white upper class
- No pictures on student cards: they can't be used for ID and are easily stolen



Nick Pezzomonte, owner of Tany's Plus, Toronto's only gay and lesbian bookstore.



VICTORIA
WHAT'S HOT
 • VW Bugs
- Myrtle Vale: a forced move next to campus, spread an ultimately death year
- Green beams and wires, and the joy of wearing shorts—year round
- Ducks and bunnies—year round
- The old and blues that the buildings and grounds workers like
- One block to the beach

NOT HANGOUTS: The fountain

WHAT'S HOT
 • No universal Internet access
- The new hunk: ugly "temporary" soldier's housing from the Second World War—now permanent buildings
- Commemorative Games tourist leftovers
- Ben Horton Centre on campus

- We live on an island: the ferry is \$60 return
- Only one pub on campus—and no dance floors
- Living on the Justin de Foa left line

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO
WHAT'S HOT
 • Diverse ethnic backgrounds of the students
- Co-op programs
- Easy and abundant access to the Internet
- A large clock position that never flies south for the winter

NOT HANGOUTS: The's Graduate's Place: The Bombshelter, especially on rock 'n' roll Thursdays

WHAT'S HOT
 • Construction on campus: the design book store opened late this year, the Campus Centre has one usable entrance
- Long lineups and bureaucratic red tape at Newman Hall, aka "Newman Hall" it takes three days to drop a course
- Campus race: which class is the "cool" class, less rock 'n' roll

WESTERN ONTARIO
WHAT'S HOT

- Western literature and civilization professor Medicine: London, who demonstrates art approachability and an interest in students
- Physical plant and stately architecture
- Adams West: a local band with stunts Drive Mend and Shiver Bells
- The Spoke: Irish draft quarry food and fast rate trends
- Campus made—The Gazette newspaper and central radio

NOT HANGOUTS: The Geop, Call the Office

WHAT'S HOT
 • Being haunted by the "Country Club" of residential
- Heavy focus on graduate programs
- The Berlin Wall mentality between students and the city's general residents
- Lack of student representation on the board of governors
- Funding lawsuits
- Information booth when

money could go to forming more locally

- The serious, residential diversity of the map and it informed: when Orientation Week was in jeopardy of being cut, hundreds of students marched in loud protest. But Western's participation in the annual underfunding rally at Queen's Park was cancelled last year due to apathy

WILFRID LAURIER
WHAT'S HOT
 • Pardon at Wilfrid
- The Princess Cinema, a local repertory theatre house screening high-quality films at budget prices
- Disoriented: beer, sausage and leatherhead
- Cord readership of campus
- Big O: Gino's: a popular weekly feature in The Cord student newspaper about



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What's Hot, What's Not

campus security investigations

HOT HANDOUTS: Victims, The Red Pepper

- The C7 Post—is "bring-hill delivery"
- Tablecloth at W&P's car led back, casual put has turned into a restaurant atmosphere—seems there's more money to be made selling lunches to shift and faculty
- Bookstore prices
- Library elevators: cheating, Munk Munk
- The Bear's Head Driver: annual formal mid-west-style dinner: replace with ribs—which

include parking around with a bear's head

WINDSOR

WHAT'S HOT

- Location, location and location: two minutes from Detroit's casinos, sports events and post-accident programs
- Sun, not too big, not too small
- Go to professors
- Cost effectiveness of living in Windsor
- Windsor's bar scene
- Casino Windsor: past time jobs

- Progression: curriculum
- Windsor radio: soul, hip, alternative or folk
- Track and field: our teams have won four consecutive provincial titles
- HOT HANDOUTS:** Electric Carls: Crouch and Holmes, Dominion House
- WHAT'S HOT**
- Libby Libby: short hours and inadequate research materials
- Frying skeletons
- Campus food
- Windsor's "voluntary complex": both the city and the university
- Pollution: a large industrial base on both sides of the border
- Class size and availability
- Lack of inclusiveness for minorities
- Budget outbreaks and tuition hikes
- Athletics—escape from track and field

WINNIPEG

WHAT'S HOT

- Accessible: easy-to-talk-to faculty
- One student representation on university decision-making bodies
- A woman president: Masha Heman
- Rooms: free lunchtime concerts
- The work-study program that employs students in financial need in on-campus jobs
- The men's and women's Western volleyball and basketball championships
- Student-owned dry-cleaning centre
- Undergraduate access to participation in faculty research

HOT HANDOUTS: La Dolce Vita: Hammar's Drug Store

WHAT'S HOT

- Understanding
- No student centre
- Faculty paid well below the national average
- Bad coffee everywhere in campus
- Homophobia: there is an active gay and lesbian coalition; and student union president Jim Huber, now in his second term, is openly gay
- The high level of student poverty: there is an active food bank on campus
- Unleash it: registration and the bookstore
- Very little parking—but, hey, who has a car anyway these days?
- Winter in Winnipeg: like "Winterpeg"

YORK

WHAT'S HOT

- Fine arts school: really serious
- L. Graham Cole: a generous monetary and faculty reduction on campus
- Award-winning facilities for student rooms
- The master's degree in creative writing
- The Native Language Visual Arts Library
- Expenses less than \$1000
- York in less than 20 minutes
- New marketplace: for plays, improve and theatrical endeavors

HOT HANDOUTS: Mac's Well Pals

WHAT'S HOT

- Lack of convenient fast food
- Not enough liquor-licensed establishments
- Radio station C-91 plays too much classic rock
- York ignores with "look" makes it easy for other schools to visit us
- Not enough books in the Scott Library
- University is too young to have traditions
- Residents are rarely late: nobody wants to stay on a campus that's in the middle of an industrial park



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Over its 100 year history, Haverdal College has built a reputation for excellence in education, based upon a strong academic focus complemented by an extensive extracurricular program. As it moves into its second century, Haverdal will continue to provide a challenging academic program with the traditional Liberal Arts curriculum at its core. As it makes its transition to the twenty-first century, the College will embrace and take advantage of its cherished traditions, values and experiences. At the same time, it must have the courage to challenge the status quo and to make those changes necessary to keep Haverdal in the forefront of women's education.

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ACADEMIC Briefs

Each university in the Maclean's survey has a unique history, a distinct mission—and its own particular strengths. The University of Prince Edward Island takes pride in the fact that more than four-fifths of its graduates are island residents. Bishop's, in Lennoxville, Que., attracts almost 90 per cent of its student body from outside the province. From the University of Ottawa, the oldest and largest bilingual postsecondary institution in North America, to Manitoba's Brandon University, where undergraduates can study the Cree, Shawanese and Sioux languages, the 32 institutions form a rich and diverse group, in the thumbnail sketches below, the student numbers refer to the 1993-1994 academic year, tuition fees are for undergraduates and service courses in September, 1994.

ACADEIA: Wolfville, N.S. (1878). President: Kevin Giville. Full-time students: 3,625. Part-time students: 168. Tuition: \$1,268. Founded as a Baptist college, Acadia now has no religious affiliation. What it does have is impressive academic offerings including an enviable student body ratio, a reputation for excellence in teaching and an outstanding undergraduate honors program, with all students producing a thesis or a major research project. Acadia also plays an important role in campus life, both at the residency and recreational levels, and are well funded by the alumni. Acadia plays a central role in the picturesque community of Wolfville: the school's enrollment, which includes a large proportion of international students, exceeds the town's population. The historic campus boasts three heritage buildings, including the Seminary House—the

oldest university building still in use in the province. Distinguished alumni: Sir Charles Tupper, prime minister in 1896, photographer Frances Perlette. **ALBERTA: Edmonton (1906).** President: John McEwen (retiring). Full-time students: 24,048. Part-time students: 4,648. Tuition: \$2,378. Canada's third-largest university, in terms of full-time undergraduate enrollment, Alberta offers an exceptional range of courses. Among its industry specialties: law, pharmacy and agriculture, forestry and home economics. The university also boasts some outstanding professors: 11 have received the prestigious Robert J.M. Award for Teaching Excellence. Alberta has co-op programs in engineering and business, and stellar internship programs in computer science, genetics and sil-

viculture. Distinguished alumni: former prime minister Jean Chrétien, author Michael Ondaatje, Norman Waples, former mayor of The Montreal Gazette. **BRANDON: Brandon, Man. (1899).** President: Dennis Anderson. Full-time students: 1,478. Part-time students: 1,624. Tuition: \$1,987. Accessibility is the hallmark of Brandon, Manitoba's only university outside Winnipeg. The majority of students come from southern and

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Thumbnail sketches of town and gown



Acadia's impressive academic offerings in a historic setting

vestments. The Faculty Saint-Jean offers French-language undergraduate programs in arts, science and education. Alberta's medical school and marionette-teaching hospital have won renown for groundbreaking research in diabetes. Distinguished alumni: former prime minister Joe Clark, former Alberta premier Peter Lougheed, writer W. O. Mitchell.

BISHOP'S: Lennoxville, Que. (1843). Principal: Hugh Smith. Full-time students: 1,513. Part-time students: 640. Tuition: \$1,688.

Set in the rolling hills of Quebec's Eastern Townships, Bishop's draws students from across Canada—almost 80 per cent come from outside the province—many drawn to the school for its strength in the liberal arts. Three in 10 who speak last French as their mother tongue. Most classes are in English, although the university offers a program in French literature. Concentrating on undergraduates, Bishop's is committed to teaching its

western Manitoba, and only a passing high-school grade foreign is required to be eligible for admission. The university has an impressive native student program and offers courses in the Cree, Shishana and Stock languages. Brandon is a leader in community-based teacher training. The Project for the Education of Native Teachers provides a flexible framework in which students can work in their communities as teacher assistants while attending classes at Brandon. As well, Brandon has an enviable centre of musical study. Distinguished alumni: former vice leader Tommy Douglas, sports writer and Montreal's columnist. Thelma Payne.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (1904). President: David Selinger. Full-time students: 24,048. Part-time students: 8,360. Tuition: \$2,108. The sprawling, forested UBC campus features a golf course, Japanese gardens and a museum of anthropo-

S

7.4% or more
not by 1995
Canadian
may def
land

Business praises Hydro's rate freeze

Move called 'step in right direction'

BY GAIL LING
and THOMAS FETTERBERG
The Globe and Mail

Ontario's large and small power
consumers praise Ontario Hydro's decision
to freeze rates this year and hold
the remainder of the de-

30 jobs at the utility
all in the public ac-
count of the freeze
in rates has had
no impact

proposing that it be "restructured"
against the Consumers' Utility Auditors
by

The TNA, which has helped large
power consumers and parts manu-
facturers. Ontario Hydro's decision
to freeze rates this year and hold
the remainder of the de-

HYDRO HOLDS THE LINE.

IN THE TORONTO STAR Sunday, January 18, 1994

Business hails Hydro rate cut for big firms

'Huge' savings,
economic growth
are predicted

in economy? Experts and a
business "Optimism" showed
that more money for the
Ontario, which is
going to be a
power

Business
Hydro's decision to
freeze rates has
no impact

AGAIN.

AS YOU MAY HAVE READ, Ontario Hydro is holding the line on rates for 1995. But actually, it's old news. You see, a year ago, we did exactly the same thing (In fact, in 1995, Ontario Hydro's average rate to its direct industrial customers will drop 0.7%, the first time this has happened in almost 30 years.)

So why hold the line an unprecedented two years running? For the simple reason it's what our customers are asking for.

And every one of the more than 20,000 men and women who make up Ontario Hydro are learning how important it is to listen. Every day.



By finding more productive ways of working, we're doing what is needed to keep Ontario's economy on track.

ALLAN KUPCIS
PRESIDENT
ONTARIO HYDRO

by at least 25%. And eliminated layers of management. With a new emphasis on accountability and accuracy. And, on working harder and smarter

From the person who climbs the pole to fix your power to the person who answers the phone when you have a question.

But holding the line on prices is only one way we're all responding. We've cut operating costs

Equally important, we've reduced planned capital expenditures by 24 billion dollars over the next ten years. Aggressive numbers, to be sure.

Hydro's employees understand the role a reliable, competitive electric utility plays in this province's economic recovery. Over the long term. And in the creation of more jobs today.

The bottom line?

Stable electricity prices, leading to a more sustainable economy in Ontario. All the while providing the competitive, reliable service you expect.

Holding the line for 1995 means that rates for Ontario Hydro's residential, farm and small business customers as well as municipal electric utilities and distributing companies are frozen. Most large industrial customers will see reduced rates.

In fact, with inflation, this rate freeze means that in real terms the price of electricity has come down.

If you have any questions, please call.



The people who work at Ontario Hydro are very proud to be able to deliver to their customers a second year of holding the line on price increases.

JOHN D. MURPHY
PRESIDENT
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egy, home to one of the world's best collections of Northwest Coast Indian artifacts. Named for its strength in science, faculty, engineering and technology, UBC offers courses in over 100 disciplines. Last year, the university introduced Science One, a multidisciplinary program for first-year students, that boasts small, select classes in biology, chemistry, math and physics. UBC has forged strong links with the Pacific Rim, with roughly 80 courses focused on Japan alone, as well as numerous joint projects and exchanges throughout Asia. Students can take advantage of the natural surroundings—hiking, mountain biking and ski-

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CALGARY: Calgary (1989) President: Mary Pratt. Full-time students: 10,000. Part-time students: 4,323. Tuition: \$2,390.

Since becoming autonomous from the University of Alberta in 1966, Calgary has emerged as a leading research university. It boasts one of the government-sponsored Federal Centre of Excellence, as well as numerous other research facilities, including those dedicated to Arctic studies, space exploration and petroleum engineering. The university also offers the country's only combined engineering and humanities degree, as well as the first part-time graduate program in continuing education. Excellent athletic facilities include an Olympic-size swimming pool as well as a world-class speed skating rink, a legacy of the 1988 Winter Games.

Distinguished alumni included Dr. Robert Hinks, Olympic gold medalist in bobsleyn. **CAPE BRETON:** Sydney, N.S. (1974) President: Jeannette Fraser. Full-time students: 4,175. Part-time students: 358. Tuition: \$2,660.

One of the union barge, the Nova Scotia Eastern Institute of Technology and the Sydney campus of St. Francis Xavier University, UCCB is the only postsecondary institution in Canada to grant degrees, technical diplomas and trade certificates. UCCB encourages travel between its different programs; students can transfer from one program to another without having to repeat courses. Many of the 43 degree programs are offered at the university's only undergraduate degree in environmental technology. UCCB also offers training in high-tech computer-aided design.

Distinguished alumni: Maj. Gen. Lewis MacKinnon, former commander of the UN peacekeeping force in Bosnia-Herzegovina; David Duggan, federal minister of public works.

CARLETON: Ottawa (1942) President: Robin Peggler. Full-time students: 16,746. Part-time students: 8,663. Tuition: \$2,372.

Carleton offers both undergraduate and graduate programs that attract students from across the country. Drawing on its position in the nation's capital, the university also offers strong programs in public administration, political science, international relations, telecommunications and Canadian studies.

Distinguished alumni: businessman and media mogul Conrad Black; Arthur Kent, host of CBC's *Meat & Potatoes*.

CHALMERS: Halifax (1918) President: Howard Clark. Full-time students: 3,336. Part-time students: 1,575. Tuition: \$2,925 (year, \$3,235 (residents)).

Known as the research powerhouse of Atlantic Canada, Chalmers is also one of Canada's oldest and most respected universities. Home to 12 research institutes, including the Centre for Marine Studies, the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies and the Health Law Institute, the school offers a wide variety of graduate programs. The prestigious law school has produced a who's who of Canadian politicians and lawyers. In 1994, the university introduced the James H. Deane Chair in Afro-Canadian studies, in conjunction with the founding of the first academic program in the history dedicated to the study of black Canadian history and culture.

Distinguished alumni: former P.E.I. premier Joe Ghis, author Hugh MacLennan.

CHALMERS: Halifax (1918) President: Charles Bradford (acting). Full-time students: 3,336. Part-time students: 1,575. Tuition: \$2,925 (year, \$3,235 (residents)).

Concordia offers creative undergraduate to its fine art, film and communications studies programs. In 1985, it became the first university in the Americas to start a joint doctoral program with universities in Communist China. As well, it is home to the Seneca de Beauvoir Institute, a women's studies center established eight years after Loyola College, which was uninvited with the University of Toronto. Concordia introduced Canada's first program in this field in 1970.

Distinguished alumni: former governor general Georges (Jean) Lapointe; writer Jo Placé.

DALHOUSIE: Halifax (1918) President: Howard Clark. Full-time students: 3,336. Part-time students: 1,575. Tuition: \$2,925 (year, \$3,235 (residents)).

Known as the research powerhouse of Atlantic Canada, Dalhousie is also one of Canada's oldest and most respected universities. Home to 12 research institutes, including the Centre for Marine Studies, the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies and the Health Law Institute, the school offers a wide variety of graduate programs. The prestigious law school has produced a who's who of Canadian politicians and lawyers. In 1994, the university introduced the James H. Deane Chair in Afro-Canadian studies, in conjunction with the founding of the first academic program in the history dedicated to the study of black Canadian history and culture.

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QUEEN'S: Kingston, Ont. (1828) President: Mortimer Bernstein. Full-time students: 5,822. Part-time students: 2,664. Tuition: \$2,225.

Queen's has established an international reputation for its agriculture and veterinary medicine programs. As well, the university has developed innovative approaches to arts and sciences education, offering degrees that focus on ecology, human settlements, international development and European studies. A new doctorate program in rural studies, launched in 1994, is the first in Canada. To help students adjust to the demands of university life, Queen's has also developed a series of noncredit transition programs on such subjects as self-identification and personal growth. Not only studying, students can enjoy the 500-acre arboretum that borders the campus, home to 1,000 species of trees and shrubs as well as nature trails popular with hikers and joggers.

Distinguished alumni: federal NDP leader Audrey McLaughlin; economist John Kenneth Galbraith.

LAKELAND: Thunder Bay, Ont. (1955) President: Robert Baskin. Full-time students: 5,822. Part-time students: 1,660. Tuition: \$2,225.

Lakeland University takes advantage of its unique location to provide an extensive range of learning choices and alternatives. It has followed much of its curriculum to reflect the natural resources and environmental issues of the

University of Guelph: an international reputation

ing are immensely popular, as is the vibrant sports program, Canada's largest.

Distinguished alumni: former prime minister John Turner; columnist Allen Fotheringham, B.C. Premier Michael Harcourt.

BROCK: R. Catherine, Ont. (1954) President: Terence White. Full-time students: 4,456. Part-time students: 4,522. Tuition: \$2,613.

Located in Ontario's Niagara region, Brock offers an intimate, small-school atmosphere, with the benefit of a growing university. Over the past five years, Brock has added a building that houses the departments of business, economics and politics, as well as new student centres. Last year, Brock opened a new wing of its social sciences devoted to computer science, mathematics and the life sciences. The university offers co-op programs in accounting as well as urban and environmental studies. Known for its strength in physical education, Brock is also proud of its renowned Great Books Program, a four-year course of study of logic, rhetoric, poetry, oration, science and classics.

Distinguished alumni: Christine Pichersmy, co-host and executive producer of CBC News' *Canada's Newsmakers*; Dr. Robert Hinks, Olympic gold medalist in bobsleyn. **CAPE BRETON:** Sydney, N.S. (1974) President: Jeannette Fraser. Full-time students: 4,175. Part-time students: 358. Tuition: \$2,660.

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Distinguished alumni: former P.E.I. premier Joe Ghis, author Hugh MacLennan.

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Academic Briefs

cents and jazz nights, often part in public debates and joined a variety of campus clubs.

Distinguished alumni, prime ministers William Lyon Mackenzie King and Lester B. Pearson, author Margaret Atwood.

TRENT: Peterborough, Ont. (1940).
President: Leonard Conolly. Full-time students: 3,323. Part-time students: 1,666.
Tuition: \$2,520.

Academic excellence and an athletic setting.

are two of Trent's greatest assets. The university established Canada's first native studies program in 1965 and North America's first undergraduate program in cultural studies in 1979. As well, it offers interdisciplinary degrees in Canadian studies, women's studies, and environmental and resource studies. Trent began offering its sole PhD program—in watershed ecology—in January, 1984. Along with nearby Sir Sandford Fleming College, the university offers joint programs in student studies.

cal, cultural and geographic information systems, which combines geography and cartography. Housed in the Series of the Oshawa River, Trent's main campus features award-winning designs by Canadian architects Ron Thom and Richard Hemmick.

Distinguished alumni: Hoag Marland, Olympic gold medalist in canoeing, senior Peter Marland.

VICTORIA: Victoria (1902). President: David Brown. Full-time students: 9,600. Part-time students: 5,557. Tuition: \$2,530.

The University of Victoria offers the only co-op program in the country, as well as co-op science in subjects ranging from computer science to creative writing. The university is internationally renowned for its marine biology program, and was the first Canadian English-language university to offer a degree program in ethics and youth-care studies. Already doing an environmental studies, Victoria is also the new home to the Canadian Centre for Climate Integration and Protection. Site of the National Oculary Institute, Victoria is acclaimed for its dentistry program, and over the past year upgraded many of its sports facilities in preparation for playing host to several of the events of the 1994 Commonwealth Games.

Distinguished alumni: *Education* Journal publisher Linda Hughes; writer W. P. Kinsella.

WATERLOO: Waterloo, Ont. (1847).
President: James Gairney. Full-time students: 28,904. Part-time students: 8,646. Tuition: \$2,525.

With the world's largest co-op program, and more mathematics students than any university in the world, Waterloo has an international reputation for academic excellence. Roughly 16,000 people, or more than half the full-time student body, work in 2,400 companies worldwide. Fordwood, Wash.-based Microsoft Corp., for one, has hired more computer science graduates from Waterloo than from any other university in the world. Waterloo earns an average of \$2 million annually in royalty and license income from inventors, and educational software designed by Waterloo scholars is now licensed to universities in more than 50 countries. A new joint journalism program with Carleton College is the latest addition to the university's co-op program. As well, the university recently added a student-funded student centre and physical recreation facility.

Distinguished alumni: Frank Gregg, general manager, Microsoft Canada Inc.; William Rivers, Academy Award-winner for computer animation.

WESTERN ONTARIO: London, Ont. (1878).
President: Paul Gervault. Full-time students: 23,502. Part-time students: 6,374. Tuition: \$2,528.

One of Ontario's oldest and most prestigious universities, Western has professional schools in journalism, business, dentistry, education, engineering, law, medicine, nursing, and library and information sciences. The university is a world leader in international business education, and its medical school is widely renowned for work in organ transplants and neurosurgery. In 1984, the John Labatt House Arts Centre, housing a lecture theatre, library, computer facilities and studio space, opened its doors to more than 300 visual-arts majors. On the social side, humanities and sports thrive at Western—often dubbed Canada's preppiest

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university. The university is also proud of the charity fund-raising efforts of its student body. Distinguished alumni: **Arthur Alvin Mearns**, Nobel Prize winner; **David Patterson**

WILFRED LAURIER, Waterloo, Ont. (1913). Full-time students: 6,400. Part-time students: 2,052. Tuition: \$3,624.

Laurier has the highest rate of applicants per available space in the country. About

three quarters of its first-year students have averages of 80 per cent or more. Its business co-op program and graduate degree in social work are both highly regarded. The university's MBA program is considered one of the best in the country, and has recently been ranked to make it Canada's first 12-month graduate business program. As well, Laurier is renowned for its faculty of music, which has a strong emphasis on performance and features an innovative music therapy program. A new \$15-million sci-

ence building is scheduled to open its doors in January, 1995. The building will house the departments of biology, chemistry, physics, computer science and psychology.

Distinguished alumni: opera singer **Theodore Baryng**; **Donald Campbell**, Canada's ambassador to Japan.

WINDSOR: Windsor, Ont. (1857). President: **Boyd Smith**. Full-time students: 10,990. Part-time students: 4,464. Tuition: \$2,226.

Windsor uses its border-town position to great advantage, offering the country's only law program from which students graduate with both Canadian and U.S. qualifications. Students can also take selected credit courses at universities in neighboring Detroit. The university is home to the internationally regarded Great Lakes Institute for Environmental Research and the Canadian-American Research Centre. Windsor also has one of Canada's top creative writing programs, and has the only engineering faculty in the country headed by a woman, **Ros Dillenburg**. Attached is also a strong at Windsor, where for the past four years, the women's and men's track-and-field teams have won more provincial and national intercollegiate titles than any other university in Canada.

Distinguished alumni: Supreme Court Justice **Pierre de Celles**; **Clay**, **John**, **Marie Tremblay**, etc.; **TV** foreign correspondent.

WINNIPEG: Winnipeg (1871). President: **Martha Brown**. Full-time students: 2,481. Part-time students: 4,819. Tuition: \$2,583 (avg); \$2,806 (poor).

Winnipeg's writing-side program for entering students has become a model for universities across the country. With its central location and small classes—the average class size is 32 students—Winnipeg has become an accessible urban centre, with a strong record of undergraduate courses in arts, science and education.

Distinguished alumni: writer **Margaret Laurence**; Minister of Human Resources **Lloyd Axworthy**.

YORK: Toronto (1827). President: **Seize Meun**. Full-time students: 26,766. Part-time students: 18,639. Tuition: \$2,226.

Developed by teaching, York's first class on having its top scholars at the level of undergraduate classes. In addition to its strengths in the arts and sciences—history, political science and space science stand out—the university also offers unique programs in film, environmental studies and business. Research centres, graduate programs and professional schools, including education, administrative studies, social work and the prestigious **Go-Goods Hall** law school, reinforce the academic core of undergraduate students. The smaller **Glendon College** campus offers liberal arts studies in a bilingual setting. York is also recognized as one of the country's most progressive institutions in handling women's issues and was the first university in Canada to set up a faculty designed to help victims of sexual harassment or assault and to educate the university community about these problems.

Distinguished alumni: **Stacy Pinski**, author, **Clay National News**; writer **Neil Deon**; **deft**, astronaut **Steve MacLean**.

Compiled by **SARA CLITBIS** and **SANDRA PARSON**

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CHANGING TRACKS

Steven and Nadia Georgieva are Sergei Marchal's kind of people. Like the immigration minister's father, Ottawa, the Georgievas came to Toronto determined to build a better life. Glavos Marchal, from Italy by way of Bulgaria, arrived in 1980 as a refugee, in 1986, the Georgievas followed. They were not the only ones to cross their Communist-ridden Bulgaria, leaving a Cuban-born racism fight at Gander. Nihil that they are also Marchal's kind of people because of what they believe. Although Nadia wants to leave her sons and her mother in Canada, she agrees with immigration reform and believes that the government will make sure the borders are supported. Her only criticism is that she doesn't want to see the government's policy to restrict the number of ordinary Canadians and not just internal groups. "I don't want to see the government's policy to restrict the number of ordinary Canadians and not just internal groups," she says. "I don't want to see the government's policy to restrict the number of ordinary Canadians and not just internal groups."

With the views in mind, Marchi set out last week what he calls a "fundamental change to Canada's immigration policy" by a policy unanimously in keeping with a social-liberalist credo and among Canadian elites. He says the government will not cut the Liberal election promise to increase immigration levels. The plan means that Canada will welcome fewer immigrants next year and will tighten up a program that many Canadians had found too generous for the country's perceived economic circumstances. It also means that the government will accept fewer new well-educated workers and fewer grandparents, more people who arrive in their new land already speaking one of the two official languages and fewer people likely to draw money from already overextended social programs. The new program, Marchi says, will be "one of the most important I will also be announcing, what is unique

becoming a Liberal watchword—affordable. “We must be careful,” says one of the docs cited in the March release, “the resources once plentiful are now dear.”

The new policy, which follows eight months of consultation—including town hall meetings in seven major cities across Canada—will mean a cut in immigration levels next year. March 31, the government will permit between 190,000 to 215,000 immigrants in 1995, down from about 230,000 this year. But the big changes in the way Canada deals with immigrants will come later. One key proposal would have sponsoring organiza-

port of the plan. From 2006 on, the government will change the way it selects people, giving greater emphasis to those who will, Marchi said, "increase the economic benefits of immigration." The exact manner the Ottawa will pursue that objective has still not been determined. But in an attempt to control the spiralling costs of teaching immigrants one of Canada's two official languages, the government will give preference to newcomers who speak English at home.

Language fluency matters if easier for immigrants to adapt to Canadian life—an important aim of the plan. And by the year 2020, the government wants to increase the proportion of so-called economic immigrants to more than half the total of newcomers and drop family members to less than half, reversing the current situation. Such a ratio is critical to achieving the government's goal of making immigration an ingredient in economic growth, says Don DePoe, an economist from Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C., now working on a book on immigration for the C.D. Howe Institute. When economic immigrants are 50 per cent of the mix, taxes recovered from immigrants exceed spending on them, DePoe says, adding, "That's where [March] is headed and that's a goal."

Still, March's reforms met with another criticism, with immigrant and church groups complaining that the government had gone back on its decision pledge to raise immigration levels to one per cent of the population.



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THE CHANGING NUMBERS

IMMIGRANTS	1994 (PROJECTED)	1995 (PLAN)
Family class	108,000	80,000 to 90,000
Economic	90,000	75,000 to 80,000
Other*	12,000	9,000 to 13,000
REFUGEES	18,000	24,000 to 32,000
TOTAL	238,000	193,000 to 215,000

*Includes But-Inn market, hotel ratings, estimates of 1-star certified U.S. hotels because of the franchising criteria and estimates of existing applicants who are being processed under the new delayed review program.

two—or roughly 250,000—and the Reform party declaring that the changes were just political motivated window dressing that did not cut the numbers far enough. That left March 8 sitting—happily enough—in the middle. “The government isn’t a totalitarian where you go up or down, left or right,” said the minister. “Government is supposed to make a decision that is in the best interests of the country.”

Immigrants has been a Liberal party tradition since the days of the country's first Interior Minister Clifford Sifton, who said what he called "wildwest progress" in sheepskin coats. Prime Minister Jean Chretien's Liberal government, for example, is an immigrant: 22.9 per cent of the 1996 population of 6 million. Today's Liberals were equally passionate advocates of a bicultural immigration policy when they were in Opposition. "For many years, the Liberal party has been the party of immigration," said Chretien. "It's the party's real blood. It's the party's lifeblood." The party's real blood of election promises actually predated him. But according to Alan Le, president of the Chinese Canadian National Council, the new program runs in the face of that tradition. "The general rule we see is a kind of lower-class, low level of social conservatism," he says. "It's not the kind of social conservatism that we see in their Red Book version."

The official government line is that no premiere has been broken, and Marín delicately notes that the Red Book also stresses the importance of tying immigration to economic policy. Unofficially though, many liberals acknowledge that the new policy is not so easy to digest. And one Toronto MP, Marc Minkin, says she will be pushing over the next year for specifics of the plan as its details are worked out. Adds former president of the National Congress of Italian and head of an immigrant services agency before last year: "I do find it difficult."

March's bill depends from its restrictive focus in one area, the refugee program. Refugee numbers are projected to rise from 10,000 this year to between 24,000 and 32,000 in 1992, but the government's refugee management took a serious hit last week with the unexplained suspension of Michael Schielew, head of the refugee determination section of the Immigration and Refugee Board. Schielew, appointed last year by March, was suspended by board chairman Norbert Mawani, an opponent of the previous Conservative government. March refused to comment on the affair but in doing so, Mawani's request for an inquiry into Schielew's activities at the board. Critics say Schielew, a prominent refugee advocate, has developed a reputation for approving large numbers of refugee claims.

In another embarrassment to the program, a spokesman for Mevchi said the minister was reviewing his appointment to the same board of a man who admitted last week that he had entered Canada illegally. Indrajit Singh had confessed to the Commons immigration committee that he had jumped ship in Montreal in 1975.

Liberals say the immigration plan, and the consultations that preceded it, were a test of how well the government listens. "The voice of ordinary Canadians in this plan has been unmissed," Marché declared. But the plan was also a test of where the Liberals would jump when faced with a contradiction between left-book promises and the demands of public opinion. Few will be surprised that political considerations won the day.

WARREN CARACUTA in *Onion* with TOM FENNEL in *Tennis*

Canada NOTES

Trying to contain the damage

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien struggled to regain the ethical high ground for his government after being labelled for the second week in a row by opposition demands that Heritage Minister Michel Duguay resign from the cabinet. During a special address to the House of Commons, Chrétien shook to his position that Duguay had not been involved when he wrote a letter to the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission—an agency that reports to him—asking that it give “fair consideration” to a contractor’s application for a broadcasting licence. But as a result of the controversy, he said, he has given his ministers instructions to clear all contact with administrative tribunals such as the CRTC through his ethics counsellor, Howard Wilson, and the cabinet approves a narrow set of guidelines.

The damage control efforts failed to impress the opposition—and their allegations were bolstered by new revelations

from Québec’s MP Suzanne Tremblay last on a public admission by Wilson that he had not told Chrétien prior to his appointment to ethics counsellor in June of a rivalry that he had with the federal auditor general in 1993. Wilson, then a senior lieutenant with the attorney general, had his ongoing authority temporarily suspended after the auditor general questioned his decision to issue two contracts without competition.

Reforms bills, meanwhile, breeched a confidential Privy Council Office document distributed to cabinet ministers where they were asked to be in office 3 days a week, among other things, that “you are advised to take very special care to avoid interfering or appearing to interfere in cases under consideration by quasi-judicial bodies.” The wording of the document was much more specific than anything Chrétien had described when he told the Commons that the current guidelines are too vague.



Duguay, dogged by new revelations

The cuts to come at the CBC

CBC president Tony Miners told the House of Commons Canadian Heritage Committee that the public broadcaster will eliminate as many as 1,000 people from its current payroll of 9,000 permanent employees over the next four years. The cuts—which will be achieved through attrition, early retirement and possibly layoffs—are part of an effort to address a \$600-million budget shortfall that the CBC faces by 1996-1997. But Miners warned that much more will be required if the federal Liberal government fails to live up to commitments it made when it appointed him in February. At that time, Ottawa promised to impose no additional cuts on the CBC over the coming five years, as long as the corporation shrank a \$600-million year out to its 10-year subsidy ordered by the former Conservative government. Since then, however, the federal cabinet has ordered all government departments and agencies to produce scenarios for possible 20-per-cent to 40-per-cent cuts to their operating budgets over the next four years.

Miners warned that cuts like that would leave the CBC with a continued shortfall of be-

tween \$30 million and \$40 million by 1996—a situation he described as “disastrous.” Miners later told reporters that he was “going to do everything in my power to prevent these things from happening.”

A gay rights fight

An elderly gay couple from Courtney, B.C., took their landmark battle for equal rights to the Supreme Court of Canada. The fight began in 1988 when James Eggo, now 73, began receiving his old age pension benefits. Eggo then applied for spousal benefits for John Noddy, now 67, his partner of 46 years. Ottawa refused, saying that the Old Age Security Act defines spouse as someone of the opposite sex. Eggo’s lawyer, Joseph Aron, argued that his clients were victims of discrimination based on their sexual orientation, which is prohibited under the equality guarantees in the Charter of Rights. But government lawyer H.J. Frank countered that the couple were better off financially because federal and provincial programs treated them as individuals rather than a couple. The court reserved its decision.

POWER TO THE PARENTS

Responding to the complaints of two parents, the Canadian Broadcast Standards Council censured the Global Television Network for breaking voluntary broadcast rules on violence in children’s programs by airing the Mighty Morphin Power Rangers—“which teenagers are transformed into warriors and battle monsters. Spokesmen for Global, part of the CanWest Global system that also broadcasts the show in Western Canada, said it will try to edit out some rough scenes and has approached producers to tone down the violence.

DEFENCE CUTS

Following eight months of public hearings, a joint Senate-House of Commons committee is urging Ottawa to cut defence spending by nearly \$1 billion over the next three years. Among the key recommendations is a 10-per-cent reduction in the headquarters staff of 4,800, a reduction of all civilian personnel from the current 73,000 to 67,000 by 1996, and an increase in ground forces of 3,000 so that Canada can maintain its peacekeeping traditions.

BACK IN CUSTODY

Alan Kowalski, a convicted gunman who escaped from a maximum-security prison near Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 13, was arrested by a police officer who spotted him walking on a downtown Toronto street. Kowalski, who had twice offered to turn himself in if federal politicians agreed to review his 25-year sentence, had been sleeping in a hollow log in a Toronto river valley and eating trash.

A DRUG CZAR’S FLEA BARGAIN

Former Toronto restaurant Dingo Serrano, who played a leading role in a massive cocaine trafficking organization linked to Colombian drug czar Pablo Escobar, received a much lighter prison term than his dealings got. In exchange for a guilty plea by Serrano, Judge John Hamilton of the Ontario Court of General Division sentenced him to 10 years and a \$60,000 fine. Three of Serrano’s cohorts received similar sentences ranging from 14 to 20 years.

A BIZARRE SHOOTING

Robert Carney, 38, faced four criminal charges—including aggravated assault—after he shot and wounded a young woman crossing a bridge in downtown Rochester and then held city jobs at bay for four hours. Police said that Carney, a casual worker at a meat shop, did not know his 18-year-old victim.

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THE YEAR OF SLEAZE

Britain joins a growing list of countries engulfed in scandal

Ever since he was a boy growing up in the Egyptian port city of Alexandria, where he watched scandalous British sailors in crisp white uniforms stand at attention on the decks of Royal Navy ships, Mohammed Al-Fayed has been an avowed Anglophile. He bought his first British residence in 1973—a restored Scottish castle called Ballinacorney where he battles his own whisky, in lieu of wearing a kilt, and often writes local papers over to entertain visitors. In the early 1980s, he used part of his fortune, earned from the construction of the Middle East oil port at Dubai, to finance the quirky-scientist British news, *Chorus of Five*, but Al-Fayed's most audacious—and still controversial—move came in 1985 when he took control of Harrod's department store, a venerable London landmark and a symbol of the British establishment.

The folio from that deal comes to rock British society, engulfing Prime Minister John Major's ruling Conservatives in a business scandal over influence peddling, sabotage and abuse of power. As a result, British politicians, once accustomed to scandals involving spies or sexual indiscretions, now find themselves as disgraced as their continental cousins in Italy, France and Spain, where a deluge of scandalous headlines turned 1994 into Europe's Year of Sleaze. "Politicians' reputation has been damaged in an extremely high-profile way," said Liberal Democrat MP David Alton in an emergency House of Commons debate last week. "Public cynicism about our institutions and politics has reached dangerous new depths."

That alarming assessment was echoed by a Daily Telegraph poll found that 73 per cent of Britons surveyed believed that the Conservatives "are the impression of being sleazy and disreputable." And 64 per cent agreed that most politicians profit financially by abusing their positions.

The engines of the current British scandal are both Egyptian and bureaucratic, dating back to Al-Fayed's purchase of Harrods. By his

own account, the Egyptian-born multimillionaire took far greater than his newfound prominence in London business circles would gain him easy acceptance into the British establishment. Instead, he discovered that the price of admission to society's upper circle was not simply a matter of wearing a bowler hat and tugging up on one for tea. However hard he tried and however much he spent—he claims to have given more than \$200,000 to the ruling Conservatives in the 1980s—his doors to high society remained firmly shut.

For Al-Fayed, no membership meant no privileges. He was welcomed when the Tories decided to investigate his purchase of Harrods, because of allegations that he was a front man for other unnamed buyers. A subsequent government report concluded that he engaged his family's wealth—although he had broken no law. But in an outraged Al-Fayed, the entire affair was an unacceptable slap in the face. Earlier this year, he lost an attempt to have his slandering overturned by the Egyptian Court of Harassment Rights. So far, he found that his application for British citizenship had struck a bureaucratic wall. "They could not accept that an Egyptian could own Harrods, so they drew out and up my levels," the 63-year-old businessman complains with loud cursing. "Much as I love Harrods, I would give it away to a passing beggar if the choice was it or the



Al-Fayed dressed as a Harrods doorman, assertive in *The Independent* (left) abuse of power

could come-off my family."

So Al-Fayed lashed back at the Establishment, with letters that were most unapologetically the best of openly disharding trust on the Tories. In the *Guardian* newspaper, slandering responses to a practice that has become known as "only for questions." Al-Fayed alleged that in the late 1980s, at the time of the Harrods inquiry, a lobbyist with high-level Tory connections



arranged payments to two Tory MPs who agreed to ask questions on his behalf in the Commons. Over the years, Al-Fayed paid five two MPs many thousands of dollars, at a going rate of about \$4,500 per question. And he claimed that in 1987 he had paid for one of

those MPs—Neil Hamilton, who subsequently rose to the rank of junior minister—no longer an extravagant, week-long stay at Al-Fayed's Ritz Hotel in Paris. What's more, Al-Fayed alleged that a prominent Saudi businessman had peddled an insider job at the Ritz for Jonathan Aitken, chief secretary to the treasury and one of the most powerful Tories in the land, when the minister stayed at the hotel last fall.

The only kick for Gordon-Clair Peter Preston was that he needed proof that Aitken had indeed stayed at the Ritz without

paying. Al-Fayed, for his part, was reluctant to turn over copies of the hotel bill because of the potential impact on the Ritz's reputation if it were discovered that he had leaked confidential information about his guests.

Preston advised his source a covert Al-Fayed's protection would be a phony fax, written on House of Commons stationery and including Aitken's forged signature, asking for a copy of the invoice. The Egyptian agreed and, armed with Al-Fayed's Ritz bill, the *Guardian* began publishing its allegations in late October.

With corruption scandals swirling around the ruling class on the coast, it seemed like a well-timed small affair against Britain's crackle 15-year-old Tory government. The charges in late October sparked an immediate and massive outcry over sleaze in British politics. Hamilton and another MP, The Smiths, who admitted to accepting bribes from Al-Fayed, resigned. And Prime Minister John Major was forced to write an independent inquiry into the way MPs' public policies with outside business interests. But the *Guardian* did not escape the mauling over ethics. After the government accused Preston of duplicity in securing Aitken's bill, Parliament voted overwhelmingly last week to investigate the newspaper's conduct as well.

The source of the stories did not hide his identity for long. Declaring that he was "sick and tired of the hypocrisy that goes on at the highest levels of government," Al-Fayed went public with his grievances in a diary, any at discovering that British politics was not as pristine as imagined. "Gagged with ministers, MPs, and other Tory fiends I have had the misfortune to encounter," he said, "The average carpet dealer in the Cairns

bazaar is a man of great probity and honor." Indeed, there is a distinct sourness about public life in Britain these days, and no emotion seems beyond the reach of scandal. In recent months the Royal Family has walked in heels at a wedding while critics have pummeled the Church of England, which detaches homosexual acts in solid, for defecating installing a bishop who was once convicted of committing public indecency with another man. Also this year, political scandals have erupted over a child born out of wedlock to a cabinet minister, the dropout suicide of the transport minister's wife over her friendship with another woman, and an MP's accidental death by strangulation while performing an automotive sex act.

Many Britons are quick to point out that, compared with their continental counterparts, British sleaze is a minor tempest—at least in financial terms. "That is an embarrassingly small beer," said Tanya Healy, managing director of Kroll Associates, a company that investigates business fraud. Perhaps—although not everyone would consider \$200 billion of sleaze and a \$50,000 bribe bill for Hamilton's six days at the Ritz to be modest. "Everybody knew what was going on," said Healy. "There is not a significant change in the amount of sleaze. There's just more of a will to chase it."

British sleazemongers, indeed, prily compared with corruption in Italy, where two years of investigations by prosecutors have swept away an entire ruling class. And in France, a videotape investigation has uncovered a spate of so-called "concessions" on public contracts paid by businesses to politicians and civil servants. Introduced originally as a means of circumventing the rules governing business decisions to political parties, the commissions gradually became entrenched practice. One former cabinet minister, Alain Carignon, is now in jail, and the careers of several other high-ranking and the heads of some of France's most important companies have been tried or are under investigation. "Corruption is no longer a Third World problem," said Jack Mahoney, a business ethics professor at London Business School.

Various explanations have been offered for Europe's rising tide of sleaze. One is that erasing politicians, armed with broad powers as in Italy or new securities regulations as in Britain, are more intent than ever to close up Europe's business culture. The heyday of the Old Boys network may be ending. "In Britain, things have always been based on decent people behaving decently," said Christopher Piquet, a senior accounting lecturer at the London School of Economics. "But Tory philosophy has emphasized self-interest, and over the years it has worn down the whole culture of public-service ethics."

That public is another source of scandal. Many European governments are still struggling in the teeth. Spain's Socialists, for example, have been in power since 1982. And during the Tories' 15-year reign in Westminster, scores of politicians have left for the private

BORDEAUX. DEEP AND CRISP AND EVEN.



Bordeaux

WHITE HOUSE ASSAULT

U.S. authorities filed last criminal charges against a 35-year-old hotel worker from Colorado who allegedly fired about 30 rounds from a semi-automatic rifle onto the grounds of the White House on Oct. 29. Francisco Dyerh faces up to 35 years in prison if convicted on all counts.

REAGAN'S ALZHEIMER'S

Former U.S. president Ronald Reagan, 83, revealed in a letter addressed to "my fellow Americans" that he is in the early stages of Alzheimer's disease, an incurable condition that progressively robs the brain's ability to function.

AIR TRAGEDY

Four Quebecers were among 68 passengers and crew who died when a commercial plane crashed in northern Indiana. The two-engine American Eagle plane was waiting to land at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport during a heavy storm when it went into a sudden and unexpected roll that sent it plunging more than 3,000 feet into a farmer's field.

EXIT SOMALIA

The UN Security Council voted unanimously to end its peacekeeping operation in Somalia by March 31. The resolution noted that Somali leaders have failed to provide security for the humanitarian mission in a country devastated by famine and anarchy. UN peacekeepers lost over 100 lives in a 14-month multinational force that entered Somalia in December, 1992.

GUERRILLAS SURRENDER

Some 6,000 Peruvian leftist guerrillas took advantage of an amnesty law and surrendered before a Nov. 1 deadline. Because they turned themselves in, the rebels will receive lighter sentences.

ANTI-ABORTIONIST CONVICTED

A Florida jury convicted anti-abortion activist Paul Hill of two counts of first-degree murder and recommended the death penalty. Hill, 43, a former Presbyterian minister, said and killed Dr. John Britton and his security escort James Barrett outside the Pensacola Ladies Center abortion clinic last July.

A DEADLY DESTINATION

King Norodom Ranisouk warned tourists to stay away from Cambodia after riots scattered three kidnapped Westerners. Brian Mark Slater, 26, Frenchman Jean-Michel Croquet, 35, and Australian David Wilson, 23, were taken hostage by Khmer Rouge rebels in a train ambush in southern Cambodia last July.

World NOTES



David and Susan Smith with photograph of son: tragic, beloved pair

Revealing a terrible secret

For nine agonizing days, the apparently distraught mother pleaded publicly for the safe return of her two young sons—kidnapped, she said, by an armed man on Oct. 25. And for nine days, police and hundreds of volunteer searchers in the small South Carolina town of Union nearly scoured the region for clues to the missing children's fate. Last week, the search came to an abrupt and tragic end when 35-year-old Susan Smith confessed to the murders of her sons Michael, 7, and Alex, 11 months. Acting on her information, stunned police pulled her 1993 Mazda from a murky lake, the bodies of the young boys inside.

Throughout the ordeal, Smith had clung to her heart-wrenching story of a con-jugal, she insisted that a gun-wielding man had jumped in to her car at a spotlight in a sparsely populated area at the edge of town, ordered her to drive to a remote area, then forced her out and drove away with her two sons still strapped in their safety seats. Tragic, beloved pair for their mothers by Smith and her estranged husband, David, inspired a nationwide search.

On Nov. 4, Smith was arraigned on murder charges at the county courthouse in Union. In one sign of what might be a motive, CNN tele-

vised searchers close to the case as saying police had discovered a letter from a former boyfriend of Smith's, saying that he wanted to be with her—but not with the children.

River of fire

Survivors spoke in awe of the flaring river that swept through the Egyptian Nile valley town of Damania, gutting buildings and incinerating residents. "First we heard the water, then it carried them to all of the roofs," said Laila Ikhil, standing in the doorway of her charred house. She was lucky. Laila said that 35 people died in the house next door. Another survivor, Ahmed Shamel Eddin, said that when he looked outside his home, he saw "a wave of people running to the mosque screaming 'there is only one God!' They thought it was the day of judgment."

The fire disaster started when a train carrying fuel oil derailed near a depot during a heavy rainstorm. Electrical wires set the spilled oil alight, the depot exploded, and burning oil cascaded down a hill and into Damania, an 800-person town. More than 480 people died in the town, and at least 80 others died in flash floods elsewhere in southern Egypt.

BULLISH ON CHINA'S SHOP

Canadian government and business look to the East

In the cavernous Great Hall of the People, just down the street from Tiananmen Square in the heart of Beijing, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and 1,300 Canadian businessmen and other Chinese guests plan to gather this week for a long evening of dining and talking. The 11,000-chair Jostler Auditorium and nearby in just one of several hotel events packed into the Press-Master Beverly Hotel in China. The visit began on Saturday when Chrétien, ready to head after the 24-hour flight trip, accompanied the ocean-going group on a sightseeing trip to Beijing's Wanyan-shi Forbidden City. The official part of the visit was getting under way on Monday, with Chrétien meeting President Jiang Zemin, head of the still-powerful Communist party, and Premier Li Peng. The visit is Canada's response to China's persistent invitation to Canadian businesses to play a larger role in its phenomenal economic transformation.

For the businessmen in the crowd, Wednesday's dinner provides an opportunity to score points with the Chinese who enjoy ornate banquets. Winston Kuo, Asian sales manager for Recalator Hensel Co. Inc., an Ontario, Ont.-based company that makes rubber handrails, says that even though his company has been successfully exporting to Chinese customers for several years, the occasion will strengthen existing connections. "Some of our customers are very excited about the dinner," and Kuo, "There will be less fear and hesitancy and prestige." In fact, there will be less of everything as the largest trade delegation Canada has ever launched heads its way around Asia. On the tour through China, Chrétien is travelling with two cabinet ministers, vice president-early Governor's Jacques Parizeau in a meeting—two territorial leaders, and several senators and about 400 businessmen. Although most of the pri-

visers have already been to China at least once, they still seemed intrigued by its mystique. Alberta's Ralph Klein, noting the lyrical nature of the names of public buildings such as the Hall of Great Supremacy or the Palace of Mountain Harmony, joked, on hearing of the Hall of Mental Stimulation, that "everyone but the pressmen should be obliged to visit them."

Although Chrétien is lagging other leaders in visiting China—German Chancellor Helmut Kohl last year led his third trade delegation in a decade to China—Canada is making up for that with other numbers. The business interests represented on the trip include everything from banks, insurance companies and aircraft manufacturers to food companies, lawyers, accountants and advertising agencies. Federal officials say that they expect 98 to 70 countries to be

signing during the visit, including a nuclear co-operation treaty that could lead to a \$2.6-billion sale of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.'s CANDU reactors to power-starved China. "Remember, China is still a Communist country, and government officials make many of the business decisions," said Daniel Veneau, vice president of corporate affairs with Montreal-based bank company BNP Paribas. "Government-to-government contact is absolutely essential to open the door." British Columbia Premier Mike Harcourt, a veteran of about 30 trips to Asia, agrees. "Public opinion is there to open the doors, business is there to close the door."

Not everyone, however, is as enthusiastic about the shiny presence of Chrétien's "Team Canada." James Florio, president of China Capital Inc., a Vancouver-based merchant bank, says that he had no interest in bringing visiting China with the Canadian China Capital, with the help of influential Chinese connections, is currently developing several projects—including one of China's highly lucrative toll roads. "They will see nothing and they will accomplish nothing," predicted Florio. "China is infested with letters of intent that have never gone anywhere."

The Canadian sentiment at a time of political and economic uncertainty in China. Its 50-year-old patriarch Deng Xiaoping, who no longer holds any official government titles but whose presence lends stability at a time of profound transition, has recently been reported to be in deteriorating health. The death of Deng could trigger internal power struggles that might derail the country's long-term

program of economic reforms.

For the past two years, Beijing has been trying to turn the growth of the domestic economy—which boomed about 15 per cent last year—and to lower the inflation rate, now officially reported at 26 per cent. But Chen Zhao, managing editor of *The China Asset*, a Vancouver-based publication that monitors the Chinese economy, says that floods in the south and drought in the north this year have caused crop failures. That, in turn, has created inflationary pressures from big hikes in food prices.

But Chen notes that resources such as light constraints on new lending are starting to work. "The economy is showing signs of slowing down," said Chen. "That's good news. We don't want to explode." However, the last time China's central government succeeded in putting the brakes on economic growth was in 1989. The subsequent repression caused widespread social unrest that culminated in the military's brutal attack on the student demonstration in Tiananmen Square.



Chrétien and wife Aline touring the Forbidden City, a booming economy

But none of that appears to be deterring the businessmen travelling with Chrétien who have a long eye on China's opening market of 1.3 billion people. The Chinese, at the same time, are exploiting the potential of that fast-growing market by trading access to it for other economic benefits. Regard for, say, exports to give a three-year deal during Chrétien's visit to sell pulp to China. "It's a foothold," said Veneau. "You gradually win a number of opportunities."

Clearly, the Chinese are less interested in importing goods than they are in encouraging foreign companies to undertake joint ventures or to make direct capital investments within the country. Catherine Chase, spokeswoman for Bombardier Aerospace Group, an aircraft manufacturer owned by Bombardier Inc. of Montreal and the Ontario government, says that the Chinese have bought a total of 35 aircraft from Bombardier's various divisions since 1979. The

potential of the Chinese market, with its growing demand for improved transportation and communication technologies, has captured the attention of Bombardier chairman Laurent Bégin, who is on an ongoing tour of China. However, at a condition of those sales, Chinese companies have demanded contracts to produce components for some of the company's aircraft, including emergency doors, baggage doors and water tanks.

While companies like Bombardier would prefer to make sales with no strings attached, the Chinese are reluctant to buy foreign products unless the purchases are accompanied by extra benefits. Said Chase: "The Chinese are certainly intent on acquiring new technology, and we're certainly intent on putting new access to their market. But where it is all going to lead remains to be seen."

Canada is particularly fortunate because many Canadian companies specialize in such key areas as transportation, communications and natural resource development, which China considers vital for its development. IBM Tech Inc., of CapSanto, Ont., is a machine used company that makes workbenches. Four years ago, Chinese officials sought out the company and bought 800,000 worth of truck and tractor-mounted equipment. Said Norman Denison, IBM's marketing manager: "It was simply a matter of the Chinese looking around for a place that knew how to handle new, one what better place for that than us?" The equipment is being used in the mountains north of Urumqi, northwest of Beijing along the Soviet border. "We never actually met it in a case because the Chinese want to let us out of Urumqi on the grounds that the area is too sensitive politically," says Denison. "But they keep insisting that everything's working fine."

At the other end of the spectrum is Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL), which is on the verge of making a major sale of power-generating CANDU nuclear reactors. On the eve of his departure for China, AECL chairman Robert Munn expressed confidence that a sales agreement will be negotiated over the next several months. "There need for electricity is huge," said Munn. "The Chinese negotiators are competent and capable. I detect nothing but goodwill." Despite the common belief that the side visit to CANDU's home base would be over the side of the city of Qianzhou south of Shanghai, raised some worries in Canada. "When the Chinese were trading weapons a few months ago, it certainly gave members of the government a good deal of concern," said Munn, a former Liberal government minister in Ottawa. "But the agreement that they will sign severely restricts our nuclear contribution to peaceful uses." Munn says he is confident that the declaration at latest that AECL expects to sign represents genuine Chinese interest in Canada. But he, like other business leaders who are dipping their toes into the foreign market, is waiting for the only document that really matters: a signed cheque.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ANTHONY ROZANOV/STAFF IN Beijing and Toronto editors



Pay phone outside a Beijing store, a demand for communications technology



Database research at Robarts Library, University of Toronto: 'a great deal'

Highway patrol

Thomson gathers speed on the Infobahn

If the average Canadian was asked what The Thomson Corp. produced, the response must likely would be newspaper news. Thomson's high-profile newspaper division, with 186 daily papers including the Toronto Globe and Mail and the Windsor Free Press, and scores of weekly papers, makes that a logical answer. In Britain, though, where Thomson Travel Group is the largest package-tour operator, the company is best known as a provider of charter trips to sunny southern climes. But those who travel in another dimension—along the information highway—might have another answer about a key Thomson product, data. In fact, the Information Publishing Group, which serves the legal, educational and other specialized fields, is the largest of least well-known of Thomson's three business divisions. Last week, Thomson consolidated its position as one of the five largest database publishers in the world, signing a \$60-million deal to buy Information Access Co. of Foster City, Calif.

That arrangement is just the latest step in the strategic restructuring of the sprawling North American communications sector. Over the past year, companies across the nation have taken on the information highway line, underpinning several billion-dollar mergers and acquisitions in the United States, Cox Intermedia Inc., an Atlanta-based cable company announced a \$6.5-billion partnership with

Southwestern Bell Corp., while Time Warner Inc. signed a \$4.4-billion pact with U.S. West Inc. Meanwhile in Canada, Rogers Communications Inc. signed a \$3.1-billion deal to acquire Maclean's (Canada) Ltd., which includes publishing and cable assets. In March, The following month, the Senior alliance of nine Canadian telephone companies announced the \$8-billion Borealis initiative to upgrade their local, regional and national networks to provide multi-media services.

By consolidating its foothold in the information age, Thomson is ensuring that it will be one of the key providers of the content whizzing along the highway. Once a conglomerate that held such diverse assets as North Sea oil and gas properties, Thomson has deliberately set a course that makes it one of the major suppliers of information in North America and Britain. "We invest in information and publishing as broadly as we can be defined," says Thomson spokesman Kim Lewis.

Now, with the purchase of Information Access, Thomson clearly aims to focus on corporate and professional clients who are willing to pay a premium for timely information needed to their needs. Last year, the Thomson Corp.'s Information Publishing Group reported operating profit of \$584 million on revenue of \$3.6 billion. (This is more than double the results for Thomson Newspapers,

which had an operating profit of \$225 million on revenues of \$1.5 billion.) Financial results were not available for Information Access, formerly a division of the privately held Bell-Davis Communications Co. of New York City. Still, it is recognized in the industry as the leading developer and provider of reference and database services for academic and public libraries, corporations, hospitals and schools.

The acquisition ensures that the Information Publishing Group will further diversify Thomson's newspaper group. Even without the new venture, the Information Publishing Group could boast more than 160 businesses, employing 25,000 of Thomson's 46,000 total employees. They provide nearly 50,000 database products, including 200 on-line services and 190 CD-ROM (compact disk data storage) products. Information Access will add 150 new products and services to the mix, and today databases contain-

ing more than 6,200 publications, ranging from daily newspapers to specialized academic journals. "This deal signals Thomson's presence in business information," says Carlo Laroni, a communications analyst with brokerage Baring Warburg Inc. in Toronto. "It's a logical fit."

Databases—which can now easily be created by new generations of fast, powerful computers cranking formerly assembly-line volumes of information—are having a profound effect on research libraries. In recent years, cash-strapped libraries have been unable to afford all the periodicals they once had on their shelves. But according to Sidney Jones, assistant director of the systems-and-technology support division of the Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library, data bases—such as the ones produced by Information Access—enable libraries to electronically provide their readers with such material. "The technologists are a great boon to anyone whose business is information," Jones adds.

But like the communications sector itself, the \$4.3-billion database and entry is in a state of rapid change and consolidation. Earlier this year Thomson walked away from a bid to buy the Msd Data Central, whose parent Msd Data Central of Dayton, Ohio, eventually sold the division for \$2 billion to Reed Elsevier Plc. of London. Information Access went on the block in June when William Ziff announced that he wanted to sell the family-owned communications company. And last month, New York investment firm Fortranum Little & Co. paid \$1.5 billion for the bulk of the Ziff assets. There is still plenty of consolidation ahead on the information highway.

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A matter of trust

Larry Bloomberg probably never expected to be so thrilled to hear that someone else owned about as many more than he did in one year. An chairman and chief executive officer



BY DEBORAH NAMURKY

of First Marquette Securities Inc., Larry took home a lot of money with \$63 million in salary, bonuses and stock options in 1993. And although the cash was probably a considerable consolation, he also got poked with sharp sticks in the financial press by people who did not seem to grasp exactly why the shabby, bespectacled broker was so valuable to anyone—other than Mrs. Bloomberg, of course.

This now, Larry is finally off the hook. Last week, it was revealed that Frank Stronach of Magna International Inc. topped home close to \$61 million for the fiscal year ending July 31. This sets tops the record \$52.5 million set by Peter Smith of American

Barclay Resources Corp. in 1991. Stronach, like the others, ended in an stock options and performance bonuses as well as collecting his salary—and some fees for "consulting" on Magna's way into the European market.

There is no question that forcing the senior executives of public companies to open up their pay packets has—at the very least—vividly enriched dinner party conversations across Canada. Ironically, however, up and down, two distinct things emerge: one group feels such disclosure is a new standard of corporate transparency and accountability, while the other insists that it is merely fodder for juicy gossip and office chatter.

In shops, the drama tends again nowhere in the middle, but the discipline of disclosure certainly makes senior managers and directors think twice before swatting themselves lavish bonuses and perks. And even more importantly, because information—and access to it—is the ultimate equalizer, executive salary data has become one of the essential elements for truly empowering employees. It forces the top dogs to walk in like they talk it.

In the post-revelation environment, companies have been starting to do some work of empowerment. Here, and here of an hour or so, 1994 without ending at least one

pragmatic answer about Total Quality Management, Continuous Improvement or Empowerment. On Nov. 1, the Conference Board of Canada released the corporate equivalent of a sub-set of a document. In this current report, the board observes that "Cooperative relationships are emerging as the leaders of unions and organizations make a strategic pact... to jointly seek a path to sustainable prosperity." That said, it turns up the heat by a notch or two. "Underlying all of this will need to build a working relationship between the new partners."

Now, the best thing is to try to see only today. And in the corporate sphere, it is the very thing that executive salary disclosure is all about. Take for example, the influential experience of Canadian Airlines International—which is one of the companies listed by the conference board report. In a desperate bid to save their faltering company, the unionized workers and the senior managers of Canadian Airlines their differences and pulled together as a real team. Employees voluntarily took salary and benefits cuts ranging from five to 15 per cent and used the proceeds

to bolster the airline's crumbling capital base. Swept up in the spirit of sacrifice, managers previously declared that they would take pay cuts of 20 per cent in 1993. Everyone was surprised, obstacles were overcome and the day was saved.

Then, came the release of Canadian's Annual Information Form. This brochure, little document revealed the income of the senior executives and managers, including the airline's newly appointed president and chief executive officer, Kevin Jenkins, appear to have taken far less than the 20-per-cent salary reduction that they had pledged to their "partners" in sustainable prosperity. In fact, Jenkins' salary was a meagre \$320 per cent lower in 1993 than it was in 1992. And, he also seems to have taken a company loss for a house in 1993—the same year the airline reported a loss of \$293.5 million. No doubt, there are more best practices like this in so. But at this point, the question is whether any of Canadian's workers actually want to hear this.

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Business NOTES



GIFT HOUSE: Quebec Premier Jacques Parizeau moved into an \$800,000 mansion that the Quebec City Chamber of Commerce donated as his official residence in the capital. The business group paid \$660,000 for the Tudor-style home, complete with an indoor swimming pool, and \$180,000 for furnishings. Parizeau, who has a house in Montreal, promised during the election campaign that he would live in Quebec City and divert more government business there. Chamber president Raymond Lavoie said that the premier's presence will generate economic benefits.

A yen for expansion

Japanese automaker Toyota Motor Corp. announced plans to spend \$600 million to build a second auto plant at its site in Cambridge, Ont. The expansion will add another 1,500 jobs to the 1,000 at the existing plant and will increase annual production to 120,000 vehicles from 85,000. Neil De Koker, president of the Automotive Parts Manufacturers' Association, says that it will be Canada's first motor-vehicle assembly plant not owned by one of the Big Three automakers. Toyota will have invested about \$1.2 billion in Cambridge by the time the new plant is completed in 1993.

The company says that when the new facility starts production, Toyota's plants in Japan will also export cars to Canada and the United States. Toyota president Taiichi Toyoda said that Toyota's policy "is to make the most efficient use of its worldwide production bases."

Currently, Japan's automakers are suffering from declines in export revenues caused by a sharp rise in the yen's value against the U.S. dollar and other currencies. The high yen makes Japanese-made vehicles more expensive for North American consumers to buy. North American producers have been taking advantage of that edge to regain some of their market share that they lost to the Japanese in the 1980s. For the year to the end of October, sales of North American trucks and cars were up about 10 per cent, while imported vehicle sales had fallen 5.3 per cent.

The construction of the second auto plant, starting in June, is expected to create about 1,500 construction jobs. Furthermore, for every permanent position added at Toyota, two or three jobs will be created in the community. The Ontario government provided a \$25-million loan to help construct the first plant.

DEBT DONATIONS

Bob Blair, former head of Nova Corp. of Calgary, says affluent Canadians should make special donations to help reduce the federal government deficit. Blair told the House of Commons finance committee last week that he—and about 600,000 other Canadians with assets of more than \$2 million—should give at least \$10,000 to cut Canada's \$28.7-billion deficit.

CANADIANS HEAD SOUTH

Canadian companies invested \$2.4 billion in the United States last year as Canada became America's second-largest source of foreign capital, behind only Britain. A study by the accounting firm Arthur Andersen found Canadian investment in the United States in 1992 nearly tripled to \$6.4 billion from \$2.1 billion a year earlier. That level remains well below the 1980 record of \$15.4 billion.

JOBLESS RATE FALLS

Statistics Canada says that the national unemployment rate fell to 12 per cent in October from 12.1 per cent the month before, even though fewer people were working in October and 43,000 fewer young people had jobs. The rate still dropped to its lowest level since January, 1991, because many people stopped looking for work. Some of the big employer gains came in the manufacturing sector, where an estimated 26,000 new jobs were created in the month.

NEW COMPANIES, NEW JOBS

A survey by the Federal Business Development Bank shows that start-up companies financed by venture capital raised more than 5,000 jobs between 1990 and 1992, while others were slashing staff. In the same period, Canada's 100 largest companies cut 25,000 jobs.

WINNING SPIRIT

Montreal-based computer software designer Daniel Langlois has been named Canadian entrepreneur of the year, by a seven-person panel of judges sponsored by a four-member business consortium. In 1988, Langlois founded SoftImage Inc., which produces special effects for the movies, including the 1993 hit Jurassic Park.

RETAILER BUTTS OUT

Quiet discount retailer, Wal-Mart Canada, will stop selling tobacco products in its 120 stores across the country. The move anticipates an Ontario law banning the sale of tobacco in stores with pharmacies. All but two Wal-Mart stores have pharmacies.

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MOTOROLA



The flush legacy of Canada's top banker

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

He was the last, the very last teller to hold a major Canadian bank. Allan Taylor, 62, stepped down last week as the Royal's CEO, and next Jan. 26 will be succeeded as chairman by the Royal's 55-year-old president, John Cleburns. It may not be the end of an era, because Canadian bank heads follow one another in a seamless web reminiscent of the capacity—except that there isn't even the faintest signal of a pull at while none.

Taylor, who started as a teller's cage in Prince Albert, Sask., in 1949 got on few any and always considered himself one of the gang. Taylor was one of those rare financial jack-bobs who took barrel's ton seriously that he took his job. Under his direction, the Royal's assets doubled, from \$85 billion in 1980 when he became president to \$105 billion for 1990; the bank now has more than eight million clients.

Taylor directed the bank's affairs through a roller-coaster decade that included two Standard & Poor credit downgrades to double A, preceded by the heavy quality of the bank's real estate loans. Yet his stewardship will close this year with one earnings of over \$1.5 billion, making the Royal the first Canadian financial institution flush enough to reach the Valhalla of profitability.

The highlight of his tenure was to lead the struggle to make Canadian banks not only the country's richest but also its dominant power sources. Going into the second half of the 1990s, the confidence you power exuded by the Big Five banks is unprecedented in the free world. Where there were once four financial pillars—banks, trust companies, investment houses and insurance companies—we now are on the verge of tripping five, and they're all banks. In the past decade, the Big Five have taken over nearly of the nation's trust companies and investment houses; they're currently moving to bid an ownership of the insurance companies. It will soon be impossible to do much of anything without hav-

Going into the second half of the 1990s, the economic veto power wielded by the Big Five banks is unprecedented in the free world

ing a banker in your face. "We babbled long to get the four pillars restored," Taylor told me in a brief interview last week. "It was messy because so many people were munching on our territory." Under Taylor, the Royal absorbed Dominion Securities, arguably the country's most efficiently run brokerage house, and Royal Trust, once Canada's largest and most reliable trust company. The Royal has also increased its involvement in insurance through acquiring Voyagers Insurance, which sells travel policies. "What we really want," says Taylor, "is to get into delivering life insurance through our branches."

Despite such conservative fiscal clout and the gargantuan size and scope of future banks, Taylor was little perturbed for abuse. "With proper regulation there should be no reason to worry," he maintains. "You can be chided pretty quickly if you do step out of line. If ever the public isn't getting better service and getting it at a proper price, then government should be monitoring about it. The fate of the old Royal Trust or Confederation Life surely is not an argument for more and smaller financial institutions."

The Royal was never in trouble, but it became the second-largest lender to the British

Commonwealth by mid-year 1990. Taylor told me that Canada's exposure to Olympic & York's debt, as overperforming loans, with another \$500 million being similarly classified within the next three months. "It's a huge cap that we didn't have enough financial information in making the Richardson loans," he admits. "Of course, they were extended too much to credit, but the idea that Paul Richardson somehow constructed the business and led them along with little or no information was not quite the case. We have equity positions in all these buildings that we owned against. We didn't lend out money without security, as is so often claimed. We own the buildings now, and we're getting a fair amount of our money back."

On a more conservative note, Taylor spent moderate time and energy on public affairs projects, pioneering a style of political and economic interventions that turned him in to that banking myth—a corporate statesman. In the heat of the debate about the Charlevoix accord, the Royal published a study on the costs of Quebec independence that turned into a major issue in the subsequent referendum. It remains the document against which other projections are still judged.

Taylor's constant berating that the Prime must slash (not merely reduce) their bad getting deeper because a war cry worthy of a medieval crusader. "Paul Martin's target to reduce the deficit to \$25 billion in two years will still mean adding far too much to the debt load," says he. "Everybody is talking this as a great victory, but what we have to do very soon is start talking about what comes after 1996-1997. We have to tackle the nation's debt, and we must do it in these good times, because the deficit will start moving up again with the return of even a slight recession. It was a terrible mistake that Brian Mulroney didn't come on the issue at the first year of his first term. Now, no one bawls out the fact that it isn't going to happen in the Liberal's first year, but the second budget will have to show what Martin can do. I charge him on and I'm very supportive of what he says. Now, let's see how it goes."

Under Taylor's enlightened stewardship, the Royal raised its annual charitable donations to \$14 million, the largest philanthropic budget of any Canadian firm. He also launched (in partnership with Montreal's Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec) a \$50-million fund to support development of technological projects for non-industrial companies, as well as expanding \$100 million for equity investments in small and medium-sized companies involved in knowledge-based and export-oriented enterprises. "We can no longer wait for government or university," he says. "Innovations must be financed. We're moving away from our traditional pretensions to provide what's required the most, practical money. In the past, we never made such risk investments but told the client to go and find an angel somewhere."

When a banker dies come out in favor of patient money, few know he will be missed.

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HOME computer market soars!

Market Analysts and software developers now say that the home market represents the fastest growing segment of the computer industry. "The home computer is seen by the average consumer as their next technological acquisition," a Duxbury Research study states, "surpassing all other home electronics and entertainment products."

About one-third of Canadian homes presently have a personal computer, estimates the study. This year home PC sales grew almost 30 per cent and some analysts predict that 50 per cent of Canadian homes will have a computer by the year 2000.

Driving the demand is a shrinking PC price tag combined with an explosion in home market software products. For example, IBM introduced the Aptiva home computer series with an integrated Soundblaster for stereo sound, speech recognition for spoken commands, a telephone answering and fax system, a Scheduler (first activates the computer like an alarm clock) and an internal CD-ROM drive. The Aptiva models start at just over \$1200.

The new family of Compaq Presario PCs allow you to fax, watch TV, play multimedia and music CDs, make hands-free phone calls and get your messages with just one command.

As home PCs become multi-functional and more affordable, software for the home is flooding the market, making computers easier to use, increasing versatility and appealing to more family members including kids.

"The market for children's software is keeping into the stratosphere," said Arthur Pober, who heads the fledgling Entertainment at Software Ratings Board, an industry sponsored group established to rate software and video games.

Last year, software sales in Canada hit

a record of almost \$700 million, up about 19 per cent from 1993, far beyond the \$300 million that Canadians spent on movie tickets. But stand by, here comes home computer multimedia entertainment. This has real appeal because it is interactive.

"The interactive multimedia market is undergoing explosive growth," said John Levey founder and chief executive officer of Discs Knowledge Research Inc., a Toronto based company that started making interactive educational books on CD-ROM in 1988. Discs has sold over 1 million discs of more than 50 different titles in 35 countries.

CD-ROM software developer, Sanctuary Woods Multimedia Inc. — a Victoria BC firm — recently signed strategic alliances with Hollywood animators, producers and studios, including Twentieth Century Fox, Roly's Believe It or Not, and Addison-Wesley Publishers Ltd. of Boston to increase production. "Adventures in Flight" their first CD-ROM product with Addison-Wesley was released last month. It is designed for students in grades four through six, who, in the game, apply math concepts by helping airport workers in their daily work.

Products like these have helped the home computer market grow so fast that the biggest software developers have

recently targeted this market too. They include Microsoft Corp., the world's largest PC software company which built its fortunes on business applications and operating systems such as DOS and Windows. When Microsoft began its Home line last year, Chairman Bill Gates predicted it would become the company's largest unit.

Reference software for the whole family is also a major market for the home. The Canadian Encyclopedia was recently reintroduced on 14 disclets (using 20 megabytes of hard drive space) by McGraw-Hill and Stewart to replace their more expensive CD-ROM disc, reducing the price from \$395 to \$95. The disclet version still has the same 10,000 source articles and The Gage Canadian Dictionary with 90,000 definitions.

The new Chris Organizers for the Macintosh, says what Chris calls "breakthrough multitasking". The program provides a "powerful personal organization tool that seamlessly integrates calendar, contacts, tasks, and notes in one easy-to-use, compact application," according to Chris Canada spokesperson Sue Taylor.

All new PC models now include two peripheral devices. One is the CD-ROM drive, which runs most of the software and the other is the modem, that enables computers to make phone calls, exchange files and ride the information. As the home computer applications expand, creating even greater advantages in business, entertainment and education, PCs will soon become the ultimate hyperfield appliance.





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The new graphical interface is easier to use.



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Money tracks everything from checking, savings, credit card, and cash transactions to mortgage, loans, assets, liabilities and net value of home and other investments. AutoBudget allows you to create budgets based on past income and spending patterns. ■

New Videoshop Version 150 Times Faster

And Technology Inc. has just released its newest Videoshop (version 3.0) which the Power Macintosh can run 150 times faster than previous versions.

It is compatible with QuickTime (version 2.0), and is able to automatically convert file formats, into QuickTime movie format. And also supports the popular MEX format files through Apple's new movie facility as music sequences can be joined into videos.

And in handling additional software, including Special's Lightbulb 3-D text and legs animators software for creation of 3-D flying logos made from scratch or from Adobe Illustrator, Aldus Freehand, or encapsulated postscript (EPS) files. Also included is a CD-ROM of royalty-free video, audio, and sound effects for use in video creation. The bundled software is valued at \$335.

With an estimated 1,500,000 households in Canadian households, this software could put the finishing touches to holiday videos. ■

Canon Creates Color Bubble-Jet Printer for Under \$650

Canon Computer Systems has started selling a full color bubble-jet printer with a street price of under \$650. The new BJC-4000 printer delivers five pages per minute.

Lasers have traditionally been the only option for fast, high-quality printing, but bubble-jet technology is now an affordable alternative. The new black ink and color cartridges can print 900 pages per cartridge, nearly double the capacity of its previous cartridges. It prints two lines at a pass, effectively doubling output speed of other bubble-jet printers. ■

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The Compaq Presario Series

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Sobering questions

Catherine Hedlin is getting a little disheartened. The executive director of Edmonton's Sexual Assault Centre, Hedlin has been helping women in distress for more than five years, fielding emergency calls, offering counselling and supporting the tiny fraction of sexual assault victims—about six per cent—who choose to report their crimes to police. The rate of conviction is even lower, so Hedlin was deeply concerned when the Supreme Court of Canada ruled on Sept. 30 that extreme drunk women may be a defence to rape. The judgment upholds cases that the accused must be reduced to a state similar to insanity or automatism by alcohol and that such a defence would be available only in the rarest of cases. But barely a month later, an Alberta man who beat his wife after a 30-hour drinking binge was acquitted by a judge who said he was compelled to follow the Supreme Court lead. "I guess I was naive—I believed them when they said it would be a very rare defence," Hedlin says. "But now I'm frightened that it will be used all the time. And I'm concerned that more women will think twice about laying charges."

Like a two-toe punch delivered against a much weaker opponent, the two cases have outraged many Canadians. "I was shocked," says Lisa Strong, a computer consultant in Edmonton who emphasizes that she is not a feminist. "I couldn't believe that well-educated people like judges could make such decisions." Some lawyers, especially defence counsel and academics, caution that such reactions are overblown, that the Supreme Court has simply upheld a cardinal principle of criminal law—an accused cannot be found guilty of a crime if he or she has lost touch with reality. But others, including Crown prosecutors and citizens groups, maintain that the principle should not apply to people who voluntarily drink themselves into oblivion. The decision, they add, places a new weapon in the hands of a group whose

An Alberta case raises new debate over the so-called drunk defence



The Furies: We're trying to hold this family together

crimes are notoriously difficult to punish men who abuse women. "This is an excellent, unclouded view of the law," says Scott Stewart, a former Crown prosecutor and now spokesman for the Canadian Police Association. "This court decision serves to appropriate the consequence of its actions—these people will now try to use drunkenness as an excuse."

The Liberal government in Ottawa apparently shares that view. Last fall, Justice

Minister Allan Rock is expected to release proposals for the revision of the Criminal Code that could include a new offence known as criminal intoxication. Russell MacLellan, Rock's Parliamentary Secretary, told Macdonald last week: "The question of where to draw the line with extreme drunkenness and insanity is now too uncertain to leave it the way it is. But we want to be careful with any new law—it's subtle but we'll see anything laid out for Christmas in the nation."

It was the Supreme Court case that prompted Ottawa's response. In 1990, Henri Desautel of Montreal was accused of raping a woman of 65 who was confined to a wheelchair. Desautel, 72 and a chronic alcoholic, had consumed almost 40 ounces of brandy on the evening of the attack. He had also spent the day in a bar, drinking seven or eight bottles of beer. He said that he could remember nothing of the incident. An expert witness testified that Desautel had drunk enough to lose awareness of his actions.

The trial judge found there was a reasonable doubt about Desautel's mental state and acquitted him on the ground that he may not have known what he was doing. The Quebec Court of Appeal, however, overturned the acquittal and directed a verdict of guilty. The appeal court said that drunkenness to the point of insanity or automatism is not a defence to charges such as sexual assault. But six of the nine Supreme Court judges, including both women, disagreed. According to their majority decision, convicting someone who did not know what he was doing would contravene the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Desautel will get a new trial.

In a dissenting opinion written by Justice John Sopinka, the other three judges of the top court said that voluntary drunkenness should never be an excuse for crimes such as sexual assault. In such circumstances, they said, society is entitled to punish people who become so drunk they pose a threat to others, whether or not they are aware of their actions.

The issue of the drunk defence was raised early by the Alberta decision that came to light last week, in which an accused successfully used the Supreme Court decision. According to evidence in that case, Carl Meier, an alcoholic from Leduc, just north of Edmonton, went on a two-day drinking binge last year that culminated in the beating of his wife, Kim. In addition to prescription drugs

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Bier, now 47, testified that he had consumed an almost unmeasurable amount of alcohol on the second day alone. He drank the better part of 40 ounces of rye and 40 ounces of vodka. Immediately before the hearing, he downed six ounces of straight vodka. The judgeship, by Justice John MacFinnan of the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench, emphasized that Bier had no other history of violence and that in every other respect the couple had a solid marriage. In fact, the Biers, who have been married for 11 years and have two children, four from previous marriages, say they are in love and just want to get on with their lives. "He hasn't touched a drink since," said Lisa. "We're trying to hold the family together and enough is enough."

This may not be my following the public waters that met the decision, Alberta Justice Minister Brian Evans said the case will be appealed. And while the Crown will attack the evidence of Bier's mental state, Evans said the central issue of drunkenness as a defense may also be addressed. In the meantime, however, the issue is coming up in other cases. Paul Duber, Chief Crown prosecutor in Toronto and president of the Canadian Association of Crown Counsel, said that the defense has been raised four times in Toronto—without success—since the Supreme Court's decision. "It's probable that lawyers would grasp at this," he says. "And it's likely to increase. All you have to do is look at the court last night after a weekend to see a large part of the reason that people are there. Alcohol is drugs are involved in hundreds of assault cases."

Some criminal lawyers, however, remain convinced that the defense will ultimately be confined to rare occasions. "Public reaction to this is understandable but misconceived," says Toronto defense counsel Clayton Kelly. "It's pretty hard to rape someone without an intention to do it, so I think Donald will be connected at a new trial." Justice Kelly. "The Supreme Court was protecting the principle that there must be criminal intent for there to be culpability. It's just that some judges are too stupid to see that you can't administer a severe beating without intending to do it."

While the Supreme Court has sometimes changed course when it believes a decision has been misinterpreted, it is unlikely to do so in this instance, says David Paterson, a professor of law at the University of Ottawa. "The Charter of Rights is there to keep an impassioned public reaction from eroding the rights of accused persons," Paterson says. "The court has no obligation to uphold the principles of criminal law."

All the same, the notion that responsibility decreases the more a person drinks remains offensive to many Canadians. "Whether or not that is good law, it's lousy politics," says Leo Lakeman, a representative of the Canadian Association of Social Annual Centres and a worker at the Vancouver Rape Relief and Women's Shelter. "How many excuses for male violence can there be?"

PATRICIA CRISHOLM

LIFE

An Arctic nightmare

As eight walrus hunters drown, two are rescued

The 20,000 Inuit who live in tiny communities dotted along Canada's expansive Arctic coast have shared a common heritage, based on hunting and fishing in one of the most punishing climates on the planet. And so when tragedy struck, as it did last week when eight Inuit walrus hunters from the Baffin Island community of Iglood drowned in the frigid waters of Protherbury Bay, the residents of the Arctic tend to grieve in one. William Jones, head of the news of the deaths, the boat of Gene Phaed, 1,500 km north of Iglood, held a church service in honor of the victims. The Catholic nuns and newspaper in Iglood were flooded with calls and letters of sympathy from people throughout the far North.

Suzanne Alloups, a tradition of survivors to tell the story



Yet at the midst of the mourning, there was cause for celebration. A small of white, two off-ice members of the hunting party survived the ordeal. For nearly three days before they were spotted by an airborne rescue crew, Phaed, 25, and Billy Kowark, 27, floated helplessly upon the overturned hull of their captured hunting boat. That they survived for so long was the tale-tale which, blaming snow and choppy seas struck most observers as nothing short of miraculous. But for many of the Inuit elders, their fate was not so surprising. "It's an age-old Inuit tradition that whenever there is a tragedy there are survivors who live on to tell the story of what happened," said one Inuit elder who added not to be blamed because he was talking about the knowledge of the elders, not his own views.

From their hospital beds in Iglood, Alloups and Kowark declined most media requests for interviews. But through inter-

views with rescue officials and with family and friends who visited the survivors last week, a picture began to emerge of how the tragedy unfolded. Led by Iglood elder Simon Alloups—father of Phaed—the 30 men left Iglood on Oct. 25 to hunt walrus near Lake Lami, about 100 km to the south of the village. At trouble came on the evening of Oct. 29 when the hunters, who were about 25 km offshore at the time, sent out a radio distress signal to a nearby support camp, asking that the engine and the pumps on their fishing boat had broken and they were taking on water. That message was later relayed to the Rescue Coordination Centre in Halifax, which launched an extensive air search of the area.

After sending the distress signal, the hunters abandoned their boat for a 16-foot canoe they had brought along. The canoe then capsized, plunging them into the chilling waters. Kowark, who was the only hunter wearing a survival suit, swam towards the hull of the fishing boat, with Phaed's Alloups clinging to him. They clung around the hull where they had been

until being spotted by a Hercules aircraft on Nov. 1. Both men were conscious and talking, though their limbs were severely swollen. As for the others, they had disappeared into the murky waters without a trace. In a scene that Kowark later described to his cousin, Lawrence Annapark, as "a nightmare."

On Friday, the searchers and officers in Iglood closed at noon to allow the town's 3,500 residents to attend a public memorial service. And while white was paid to all of the victims, the death of Suzanne Alloups—a well-respected elder who taught many young Inuit traditional hunting skills—hit particularly hard. As the survivors begin to pass on the stories, Alloups will no doubt continue to play a central role.

BRIAN REINGAN with TONY PHILLIPS and LISA GAGGIONE in Iglood

FORECAST

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BOOKS

Apartheid's aftermath

Nadine Gordimer finds a new focus for her art

HOW TO ACCOMPANY ME
By Nadine Gordimer
Vintage, 324 pages, \$22.95

Nadine Gordimer's career has been shadowed by paradox. The South African novelist—who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1991—was a fervent opponent of her country's racist social policies, which came to an end last year with the election of a black majority government. Yet for all the suffering that apartheid inflicted on her country, its portrayal in Gordimer's novels and stories lent them much of their moral weight. Because of apartheid—and Gordimer's supremely sensitive and intelligent response to it—her work has had what the poet Frost said was necessary for great art: a vision of evil in her face and soul. Now in *Accompany Me*, apartheid in prose. Gordimer's protagonist, Vera Stark, is a white blind lawyer engaged in the transfer of power from South Africa's white minority to the population as a whole.

The moral pressure once created by apartheid in Gordimer's work has been replaced by a sense of physical danger. Transferring South Africa is a place where white supermajority black politicians with assassination in the countryside, gangs of poor, hungry blacks are warring against the police. Vera Stark is robbed and wounded.

Against this background of instability, Vera works out her more private relationships. She is one of Gordimer's most intriguing, subtly drawn personae, who balances her profound social commitment with a sticky sense of independence. She loves her devoted husband, Ben, but betrays him by taking a lover. Moreover, she lets her guilt but "pride and freedom." In the end, she gets Ben and gives up sex itself as she moves towards a deeper isolation. "Everyday ends up moving alone towards the self," comments the narrator. The reader may well wonder if this rather solipsistic view is Gordimer's own—and what it bodes for her novels in the free South Africa of the future.

JOHN KIRSHOUSE

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BOOKS

my whole life, I never wanted breasts like that," she writes, "but now, suddenly, I did."

MacPhee keeps her sense of humor. The book's title alludes to a painter by Picasso, an artist who, a friend tells her, had a postcard for "a woman with an irregular number of breasts." And MacPhee ironically reports on the "nonstatistical value" of her postcards. Before she putrid of it because of the discomfort, her family enjoyed looking at the pictures around and she also had to see. "How anyone went on breast?" In *Patient No More*, breast cancer is an adventure. It has elements of fear, uncertainty and moral finger, but the goal is survival. Knowing the enemy, sheets MacPhee, helped her to fight back.

In *Patient No More*, Batt describes how she turned her battle against breast cancer into a didactic and how. She describes, at one point, an eye exam came in a shock. "At 43, I felt superb," writes Batt. "I could hardly have cancer and feel this well." But the disease had spread to her lymph nodes, and her doctors prescribed surgery, chemotherapy and radiation. Batt "switched her athletic jocks give way to pills, weight gain and ghastly baldness." But the treatments came with no guarantee, and she continued to struggle with her fear of death. It was destroyed by the fact that "breast cancer was widely regarded as a success story," despite the grim reality she faced as a patient—and the fact that thousands of women were dying of the disease every year.

Batt, who is single, wrote an angry article for Montreal's English daily, *The Gazette*, in which she flouted the "basic Christianity" that breast cancer victims were supposed to display. In an accompanying photo, she appeared bald from chemotherapy. "Seeing no photo, hairless, in the newspaper, gave me strength," she writes. "I had, against my intention, my life in others." Batt also learned that confronting the world with her battle was a powerful way to pressure for change.

Patient No More is one of the most comprehensive—and polished—books ever written about breast cancer. Using her own personal story as a counterpoint, Batt, a former editor of the consumer magazine *Parent Yourself*, presents carefully researched information about every aspect of the disease. *Patient No More* occasionally suffers from an overuse of detail, but the author's sense of urgency about the issue generally offsets her material.

Batt is passionate in her critique of the so-called breast cancer industry. She blames medical researchers' dogged pursuit of treatment such as chemotherapy and radiation for the failure to find the cause of the disease. She also attacks the cancer charities, which she claims, "hold up a tiny sliver to breast cancer." *Patient No More* concludes with the work she and others have done to unite women as a political force in Canada. "A new order is forming," writes Batt, "and activists are part of it." For women with breast cancer, that voice of change may be the best hope.

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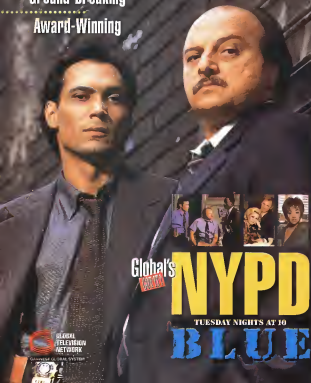


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PEOPLE

A MEETING OF MINDS

Solomon has so much imagination born in a mad scientist. It happened in the University of Toronto, where he established the John G. Polanyi chair in chemistry, named for the Canadian scientist who shared the 1986 Nobel Prize in chemistry. For the occasion, 11 other Nobel Prize winners showed up to greet Solomons, whose research led to the development of lasers. On a visit to the Ontario Institute of Science and Technology, Solomons was trapped for about seven minutes in a malfunctioning elevator below the third floor. "Everybody was calm and cheerful," says Polanyi. "We had a brief singing of a song from Gilbert and Sullivan."

(A gold winner later, the lecture assembled for a group portrait of attendees. From left) Max Perutz (England, chemistry, 1937), Michael Smith (Canada, chemistry, 1993), Dudley Herschbach (United States,



chemistry, 1986), Bertalan Bruckmann (Canada, physics, 1994), Piers, Christian de Duve (Belgium, medicine, 1974), Charles Townes (United States, physics, 1964), Henry Kissinger (United States, politics, 1986) and (seated from left) Gerhard Herzberg (Canada, chemistry, 1971), George Fowles (England, chemistry, 1987), James Watson (U.S., medicine, 1962), Jón Prigogine (Belgium, chemistry, 1977).

THE PRINCE OF BEVERLY HILLS

After the barbed-wire he has been taking over revolutions of the Royal Family decided in his authorized biography, *The Prince of Wales, Prince Charles* was due for a public relations lift. And what better place to display the pomp and circumstance of royalty than amid the more pomp of Hollywood? Last week, Charles toured Los Angeles to promote the progress of restoration projects in the earthquake-ravaged metropolis. On Nov. 1, he attended a gala premiere of Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* with such stars as Helena Bonham Carter, Arnold Schwarzenegger and Jack Nicholson. Two days later, he headlined a \$250,000 public charity dinner at the mansion of television producer Aaron Spelling (above). And before the party, he had a private visit at the post box for Britain with Barbara Streisand—whom, according to *The Prince of Wales*, he once described as his "only passion" and "devastatingly attractive." In-



Charles (left), Bonham Carter: Babeswaking

deed, his tell-all biography—penned by Jonathan Doshi with Charles's cooperation—was clearly never far from his mind. At a presser within the center, Charles signed a soccer ball and quipped, "Now you've got my name on it, you can kick it all over the place."



Hyland: "a sensible responsibility"

THE FIRST LADY

Frances Hyland quotes a friend's recent warning: "If you're not careful, you're going to become an icon." Last week, the actress received a Toronto Arts Award—and this week a Governor General's Performing Arts Award—celebrating a lifetime of institutional acclaim and getting an official stamp on her status as the first lady of Canadian theatre. During her five-decade career, Hyland, 86, has played virtually every major female role ever written, on stages from Stratford to London's West End. Do these plaques mean she has been declared a kind of theatrical princess? "I hope not," Hyland says with mock-lament. "That's a terrible responsibility." A third-the-challenge keeps her working—most recently in the next TV installment of the *Louise Day* saga, in the role of Lou's African mistress, *Broken Lady* and in a film version of *Neil Munro's* *Love of God and Women*. "My concern now is giving some time off," Hyland adds. "After that, it's whatever the gods take me, or my agent—whatever comes first."

Tales from the crypt

From the old Dracula and Frankenstein films to the slacker exploits of contemporary ghasts such as Freddy Krueger, none horror has become synonymous with cheap thrills as if cumbered cliché. Monsters get no respect that this month, the living dead sit in limbo, rehashing their demise on the Hollywood screens as two Gothic blockbusters square off at the box office. *Mary Shelley's Frankenstein* and *Jason* (here's *Jason* with the Vampire). They are monster movies with a literary pedigree: monsters based on acclaimed novels by writers about contemporary men who defy mortality. Both are filmed by Irish-born directors with Oscar nominations under their belts—Shakespearean versus Scientific Broughton (*Frankenstein*) and Crying Game director Neil Jordan (*Jason*). Both are for allibly bloodstained parents, with a desecrated space. And, by monster coincidence, each offers a scene of a man dancing with the corpse of a freshly murdered woman.

But the resemblance goes only so far. *Mary Shelley's Frankenstein* is a (horror) overthought spectacle, a chilling metaphor that marries Old Gothic dramatically with Hollywood overkill. Inevitably, true to her's New Gothic sensibility, is a stylish, seductive reversion of the vampire myth.

Both films are the product of tormented script wars. Los Angeles writer Neil LaBute, son of Frankenstein's two cerebral screenwriters, says that director Broughton, who stars as scientist Victor Frankenstein, revised the script to inject his own life and shrink Robert De Niro's presence to the Creature. De Niro's role, LaBute claims, was cut by half. "Maybe the Frankenstein myth overshadows the movie," says the writer, still reeling from shock at his finally seeing the film last week. "The first I had from my very beginning is that we would create an alienation, a patchwork monster."

In the case of *Jason*, meanwhile, *Jason* receives sole credit for the screenplay, which is based on her 1975 novel. But Jordan discarded most of her script and wrote his own. Before the filming, an infuriated Jordan vehemently discredited the movie and

Frankenstein gets a face-lift, and the vampire myth gets a transfusion

BY BRIAN D. JOHNSON



Craiser better than expected, but not as good as we saw night before

its star, Tim Crane. Casting Crane as the vampire Lestat, who would be as absurd as casting Edward G. Robinson as Sheriff Bell. But after seeing the movie, the author did a starting abortion: she took out dialogue newspaper ads that bestowed gaudy praise on both the film and everyone involved in it.

Admission is, in fact, entitled to the sort of not the letter of Broughton's best-selling novel. "The great thing about Anne's books," Jordan told *Metacritic* last week, "is that it gave me a chance to make a movie that didn't have any reference to the outrageous horror traditions. I could deal with a whole new palette, the sensibility of horror. Because the writers from the point of view of these vampires, the idea is not to shock, but to be enthralling—and disturbing."

As Lestat, Crane is better than might be expected, but not as good as one might hope. He makes a fierce impression, with blood hair, high cheekbones and a translucent, blue-veined pallor. Crane always did have good teeth. But, even with a couple of extended scenes, his complete incorporation of voluptuous seduction is not entirely convincing. And the director is shattered every time he opens his mouth, although Lestat is French in origin. The actor adopts an obscure classical accent that occasional savants with the Irish kit that he used for *Far and Away*.

Fortunately, however, while Crane is the top-billed star, he is not the main character. The movie really belongs to Brad Pitt, who turns in a beautifully measured yet passionate performance in the central role of Louis, the reluctant vampire. It is Louis who tells his story to the interviewers (Christian Slater), a tale that begins on a slave ship lost in 18th-century Louisiana, teaches down to Paris and concludes on the Golden Gate Bridge in contemporary San Francisco. Lestat, who makes a vampire of Louis, is an animal predator for whom sex and hunger are inseparable. Louis remains racked by guilt and sympathy for his victims. The result: the orphan child Claudia (Kirsten Dunst) as their vampire daughter. And in the climax of Paris, Louis combines a dramatic vampire ritual led by the wise Madame (Antonio Banderas) and the cruel Sanguis (Stephen Rea).

Throughout the film, blood flows freely, but with a careful sensuality, whether it is drinking a woman's drink or being squandered in a ritual or a woman's. The pace from an image. But, says Jordan, "is

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more interested in blood as a life force than as a sacrificial device. She turns the traditional ontology of Christian imagery on its head. Everything that we think of as sexual—orgasm, the idea of sexual longing—is translated into the longing for blood. She makes a very explicit connection between sex and death."

But the film downplays the homoerotic side of Kier's vision, dwelling instead on the hollowing-out passion of women yearning as their arteries are opened. And it quotes no obvious metaphoric allusions to AIDS. "All this metaphor stuff is a lot of rubbish really," warns Jordis. "A movie's not a metaphor. It's just a story."

As interviewee, with a cane bent that is not in the book, the closing credits scroll to the Rolling Stones' 1968 anthem *Jumpin' Jack Flash*—a slick new version recorded for the movie by Gene N' Roses. The original, says Jordis, seemed too identified with the Stones. But the Stones are, in a sense, the vampires of rock. They owe the bluesline. And sung by an impostor, their sonic anguishes signify how has a counterforce that is 6-4-3 unlike Tom Cruise's powerful vibration of evil.

Compared with the sexy, over-the-top aesthetic of vampires, the Frankenstein myth is, by nature, an inherent franchise. Ure is about blood, the effect about rats. While interviewee is a sinister beauty, Mary Shelley's Frankenstein is encountered with an essential ugliness. By including Shelley's name in their title, the filmmakers—hoping to repeat the success of *Bram Stoker's Dracula* (1992), directed by Frankenstein producer Francis Coppola—seem to be saying that their monster, like



Scene from *Frankenstein*: Gene N' Roses and De Niro (*Belmont*) creating a patchwork abomination

like the bolt-brained stuff of Hollywood lore, is the greatest article

In fact, there are wild departures from the novel. The script lends Shelley's Frankenstein a metaphor with modern references to organ transplants. The laboratory creation of the Creature is chaotic and chaotic—discovering that the secret ingredient is amniotic fluid. Victor Frankenstein emerges a batch from a woman in childbirth. That literal naturalism only accentuates the implausibility of the premise. And in a shockingly over-the-top scene—derived from *The Bride of Frankenstein* (1935) and stitched onto Shelley's story—Frankenstein completes the manufacture of his creation's spouse at the



most grotesque manner imaginable. The effect, however, is unintentionally comic.

Frankenstein is, indeed, a patchwork abomination through direct with the same frame category he brought to *Henry F. Dead Again* and *Mad About Adam*. Nothing but here the style seems clumsy and erratic, a mix of all three. The scenes of giddy bulking between the mad scientist

and his love, Elizabeth (Helene Bonham Carter), are right out of *Mean Streets*. And as Frankenstein, Belmont is Henry F. on steroids; he speeds far too much time racing around with his shirt off, flailing his grandfathered arms. Before long, the capriciousness of the character and that of the director become indistinguishable.

De Niro, meanwhile, gives an intriguing performance—what we see of him. But as his character acquires speech, it is hard to take him seriously. The Creature sounds like Robert De Niro doing an impression of Marlon Brando in *The Godfather* through the world's most hideous Halloween mask.

The problem with *Illegitim* the Frankenstein legend is its original form is that the story has been updated countless times. Its most recent incarnation is *Tim Burton's* *Frankenstein* (1999), like Shelley's Creature, courtesy fiery inside at the end of the story. The thing about the living dead, however, is that they never die. In one Gothic guise or another, the monster will be back. □

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5. *Original Sin* (R)
6. *A Son of the Devil* (R)
7. *A Tangled Web* (R)
8. *The Condemned* (R)
9. *Tales from the Crypt* (R)
10. *Darkness* (R)

NOVATION

1. *On the Take* (R)
2. *Choosing the Threshold of Hope* (R)
3. *Frankenstein and the Vampires* (R)
4. *Belmont* (R)
5. *Belmont* (R)
6. *Belmont* (R)
7. *Belmont* (R)
8. *Belmont* (R)
9. *Belmont* (R)
10. *Belmont* (R)



Farewell to a friend

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Twenty-six years ago, in the fall of 1960, I was getting on a bus at 1100 rue for a daylong journey headed for Garmisch, in the Adlon-Menschen looking out across the Saare.

There was this stunning young woman, a Canadian, foreign-looking with silver blond hair, a mischievous grin, a perpetual smile and a person's style about her. She looked like a starlet who was dancing. "Why the bus?" Misconstruing the question, I squeezed into the seat beside her. And thus began a friendship that lasted for a quarter of a century.

I turned out she wasn't from Hollywood. She was from Montreal. Her name was Susan Lammien. She was a freelance journalist who worked on her own in Paris, selling pieces on art and history and anything that occurred to her in *The New York Times*, the *International Herald Tribune* and wherever else she wrote for the old Montreal newspaper supplement.

She was as smart as a whip, as shrewish as a mule, with a laugh that tickled the nose-bridges. We were never involved romantically, just two journalists' friends in the same profession for travel and interest in our mutual city trade.

We kept in touch, through letters and groups, and eventually she returned to her native Montreal, where she was already somewhat of a minor legend among her university-grade friends, someone who was doing what many of them wished they were doing.

She went to work for the CBC's International Service, preparing documentaries, phoning all over the globe to track down the contacts she'd meet. She'd travel in Sweden for an environmental conference, to South America—one of those lucky and talented people whose profession equalled the personal hobby.

She adored her two brothers, one a teacher and the other a lawyer, the other the boss of the Beaverbrook Art Gallery in First Avenue. She talked about them all the time.

I shared her fun through marriage and three divorces—her ex-husband a friend of



mine in this day, a prominent Montreal lawyer, a personage and witty business companion. I think he looks one slightly batty.

Paris having been conquered, Susan Lammien then decided to fly to Italy at her last. She traveled to Florence and found a little house in Scipione, a village that sits in the hills above that most precious of all Italian treasures and looks out across the green beauty of Tuscany.

The first time I passed through, the most obvious sight over her house were at least two dozen large white goats, probably, no sheep—obviously for milk, looking for affection for her livestock. I assumed they were finally her home she had sacrificed for display.

Her rage was unaccounted. "Typical male consent" was one of her more probable comments. They were all her own, the fruits of her new passion—long distance romance. She was most at home representing the Tus-

can Postal Workers Union, the male athletic club that accepted her.

She knew Florence, the town of Michelangelo, like the back of her hand. Her favorite restaurant was a rough-looking place where the artists ate lunch and served the best casso here this stomach has ever met.

As always, she survived, fighting with her evil husband, polishing carefully researched articles on Florentine architecture or cathedrals or gardens, maintaining her friendships with culture in Paris, London, New York. She never was rich but just dressed that way.

Several years ago, her niece, Susan, studying at University in the rolling hills of the East, came to visit. As it happened, she had to return to her Montreal doctors for a problem with skin cancer. Susan I was in the territory. I was shocked at the extent.

Her female classmates, remembered now with her hands and children, swarmed around like bees. The beautiful foreign correspondent who never had to do our pools or mandatory bank cocktail parties. I added to the affair by telling them that the brains and eyes on her face, like a product of the treatment, were injuries from fall while covering the Berlin war.

When my small employer assigned me to cover the 1950 World Cup in Italy, she served for a few days my translator, guide and bodyguard. Insisting as always on a private room, she was a very private person who never displayed her low opinions to anyone.

Curiously, the one time I had for a journalist, never fagged. There was never a time when she had not discovered some new concert, some new book, some new walk away—who had just moved from Poland. Or an interesting new writer who was having problems with his wife who was, etc. She was effortlessly fluent in French and Italian could get along in German.

I've never met anyone who was so interested in so many things and, therefore, was so interesting.

Last month, she phoned from Montreal, saying she was back from Italy briefly for treatment for a "little problem." It was never very explicit. I said, yes, I'm just about to have a housewarming and come along the guest list. I'll be there. She thought it a great idea, establishing her former newspaper and magazine contacts for her work.

She left a message several days later, saying she might not be able to make it. Nothing further, just that.

Last week, her best friend phoned. After an operation, she died. She was 51.



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Jodie and Gaetane Golden

"She had to leave school because we made too much money, or not enough, depending on who you spoke to."

Unfortunately, it's a true story. Jodie's family made too much money for her to qualify for a government student loan, yet they didn't meet the "loan criteria" at another bank. Jodie had to leave school. Her mother wrote us a letter.

Gaetane Golden wrote us after seeing one of our booklets on student loans. She hoped that what the booklet said was true. It was.

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do not require a parental signature, or guarantee. It's also why we offer such low rates and flexible repayment schedules. Students approved for a Scotia Student Loan also receive a pre-approved Scotiabank Classic

VISA* card with a \$500 credit limit, and our no-fee student banking package.

Jodie received all of these benefits when she returned to the University of Ottawa for her 2nd year of studies. She says that she owes her second chance at an education to us.

At Scotiabank, we believe that every bright young mind should have a shot at their dreams. We also want stories like Jodie's to become a thing of the past.

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